



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

December 17, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RMB for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Identification and Evaluation Addendum, I-40 Business/US
421 Improvements, U-2827B, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, ER 13-1101

Thank you for your memorandum of October 21, 2013, transmitting the above survey report, which covers only Supplemental Survey Sections A-D; the majority of the project's Area of Potential Effect was previously surveyed in 2005-06. We apologize for our major delay in reviewing the report and offering our comments.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are currently listed in, and remain eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places under the cited criteria, and that the existing National Register boundaries remain appropriate:

- **Brickenstein-Leinbach House** (FY 0555), Criterion C for Architecture and meeting Criteria Consideration B for relocated properties;
- **Indera Mills** (FY 2148), Criterion A for Industry; and, *450 SOUTH MARSHALL ST.*
- **Shamrock Mills** (FY 0014), Criterion A for Industry and Criterion C for Architecture. *326 N. MARSHALL ST.*

We also concur that the **Arista Cotton Mill** (FY 0779), is currently listed in, and remains eligible for listing in, the National Register under Criterion A for Industry. The existing discontinuous National Register boundary includes the main mill complex and the triangular **Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station** (FY 2581). We concur that the **Commercial Building** at *300 BEAUFORT ST.* (FY 0847) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for Industry as an expansion to the Arista Cotton Mill. The proposed National Register boundaries connecting the Commercial Building to the Transforming Station appear appropriate.

We concur that the **Commercial Building** at *330-332 SOUTH MAIN STREET* (FY 1327) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture, and that the proposed National Register boundaries appear appropriate.

We concur that at this time, barring additional information to the contrary, the following properties are *not* eligible for listing in the National Register:

- ✓ **Commercial Building**, 308 South Marshall Street (FY 4260);
- ✓ **Salem Electric Company Complex** (FY4261); 315 SOUTH LIBERTY
- ✓ **Commercial Buildings**, 11-15 Brookstown Avenue and 321 South Liberty Street (FY 4262);
- ✓ **Wells-Brietz Store Buildings** (FY 2584); and, IN DR. 326-328 SOUTH MAIN
- ✓ **Albert Hall** (FY 4263). 101 NORTH CHESTNUT ST.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Leann Pegram, Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, leannp@cityofws.org
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

ADDENDUM

I-40 Business/US 421 Improvements

WINSTON-SALEM
FORSYTH COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

T.I.P. No. U-2827B
FEDERAL AID Nos . HPPNHF-0421(73) and NHF-0421(74)
WBS No. 34872.1.1



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October 2013

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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
FINAL IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION
ADDENDUM**

I-40 Business/US 421 Improvements

WINSTON-SALEM
FORSYTH COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

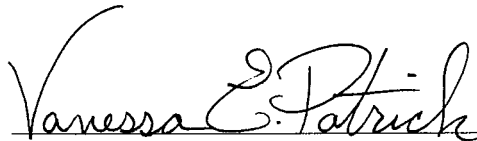
T.I.P. No. U-2827B
FEDERAL AID Nos. HPPNHF-0421(73) and NHF-0421(74)
WBS No. 34872.1.1

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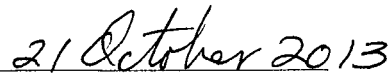
AND

VANESSA E. PATRICK
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NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

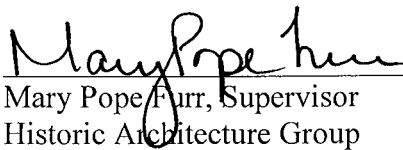
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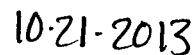
Vanessa E. Patrick, Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation



Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation



Date

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Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes pavement rehabilitation of travel lanes, shoulders, and ramps, replacement of ten bridges, and various safety improvements on US 421/I-40 Business from west of Fourth Street to east of Church Street in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (Figure 1). T.I.P No. U-2827B is included in the List of Exempt Street and Highway Projects in Fiscal Year 2009-2015, State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) and the Winston-Salem Urban Area MPO Long Range Transportation Plan (2009). Its state project (WBS) number is 34872 and Federal Aid project numbers are HPPNHF-0421(73) and NHF-0421(74).

Purpose of Survey and Report

NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group conducted a supplemental survey and compiled this addendum report in order to identify and evaluate historic architectural resources located within a revised Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT for the proposed project T.I.P. No. U-2827B, Forsyth County, and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). Since NCDOT's completion of a comprehensive architectural investigation for the project in 2005-2006, design developments have expanded the original study area. The new APE is composed of four discontinuous sections, representing those parts of the expanded study area outside the original and thus not previously investigated (Figure 2). The new APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by NCDOT staff architectural historians, in consultation with the project planning engineer, and reviewed in the field on March 13, 2013. This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended on behalf of the lead Federal agency, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the supplemental survey and prepared this addendum report in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 CFR 44716), and 36 CFR Part 60. The survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements set forth in "Section 106 Procedures & Report Guidelines" (Historic Architecture Section, NCDOT, 2003). The survey was undertaken with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the

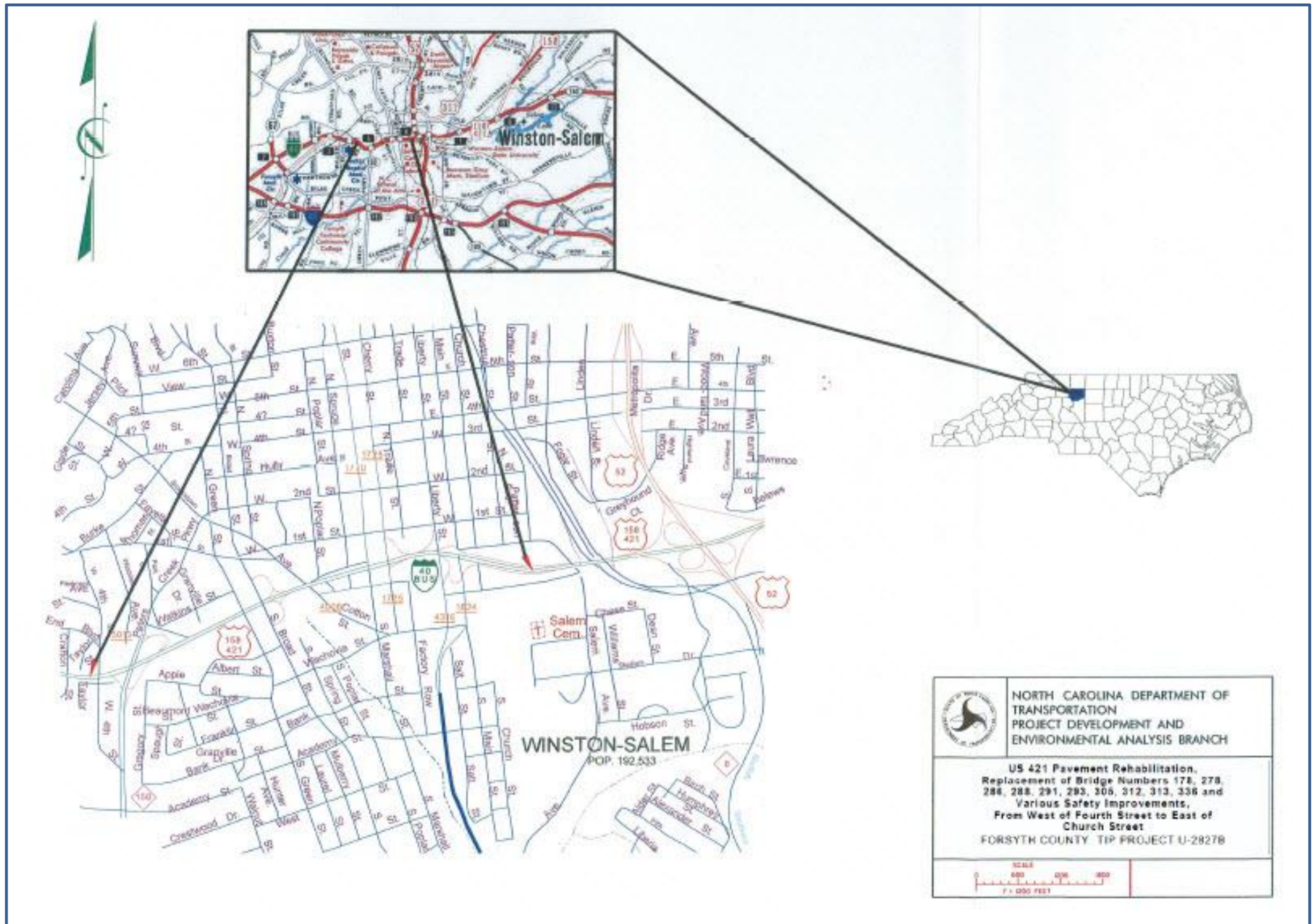


Figure 1. Project Location.

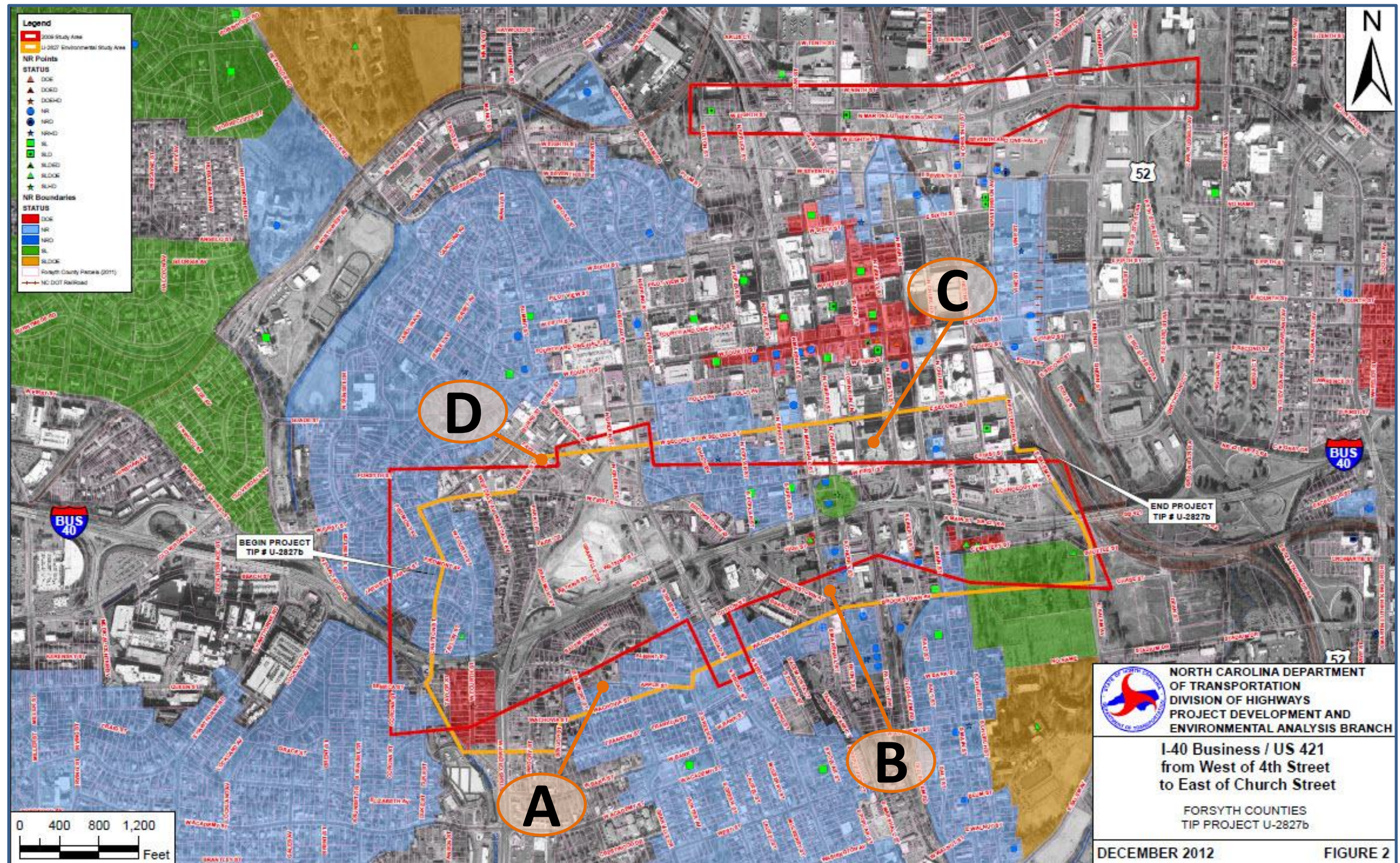


Figure 2. Project Study Areas and Locations of Supplemental Historic Architectural Resources Survey Sections (APE). Resources addressed in this report are located in an APE composed of the four sections (A, B, C, and D) where the current study area (orange boundary) falls outside the earlier study area (red boundary). See detailed survey maps following.

geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify and record all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The APE, as illustrated in Figure 2, was delineated according to an expansion of the project study area. An NCDOT architectural historian conducted a field survey on March 13 and August 7, 2013 covering 100% of the APE by automobile and on foot (see Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6). All structures over approximately fifty years of age in the APE were identified, photographed, and mapped. All recorded properties were evaluated for National Register eligibility as individual resources and contributing elements to historic districts.

For both the earlier study in 2005-2006 and the current investigation NCDOT architectural historians pursued both primary and secondary documentary research to establish historical and architectural contexts for the project area, as well as the development of individual buildings and structures. Resources consulted included survey and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office - Department of Cultural Resources (NCHPO). County tax records and GIS mapping were viewed online. The current investigation has benefited greatly from the expertise and knowledge of Heather Fearnbach, who recently completed the comprehensive update of the Forsyth County survey and authored a forthcoming monograph on the county's architecture.

Summary Findings of the Survey

The supplemental survey recorded 21 commercial and 101 residential properties, two properties devoted to civic and two to religious purposes, as well as three originally to industry and one originally to transportation in the APE. Of the 130 properties recorded, 31 were determined not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between the NCHPO and NCDOT held on August 20, 2013 (see Appendix A for inventory and concurrence form and Appendix B for photographs). Parts of the Holly Avenue, Old Salem, and West Salem Historic Districts, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the West Fourth Street Historic District, determined eligible for the National Register, fall within the APE and account for 81 of the 130 recorded properties. Of the remaining 18 properties, nine are individually listed on the National Register and nine are evaluated for eligibility in this report. Of the latter, two are recommended as eligible for the National Register.

Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed on the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

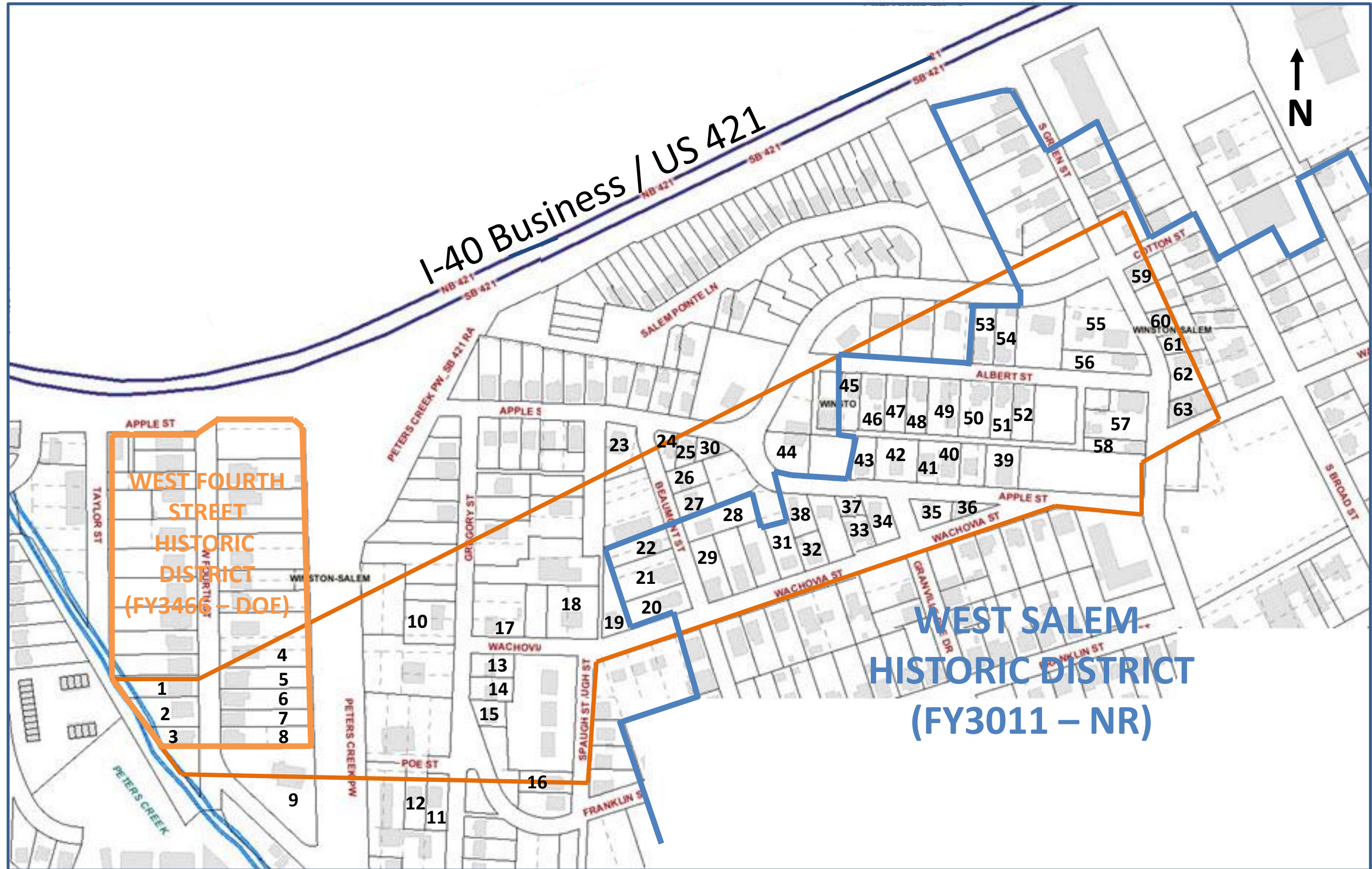


Figure 3. Supplemental Survey Section A. Base map: Forsyth County GIS (2013). Not to scale.

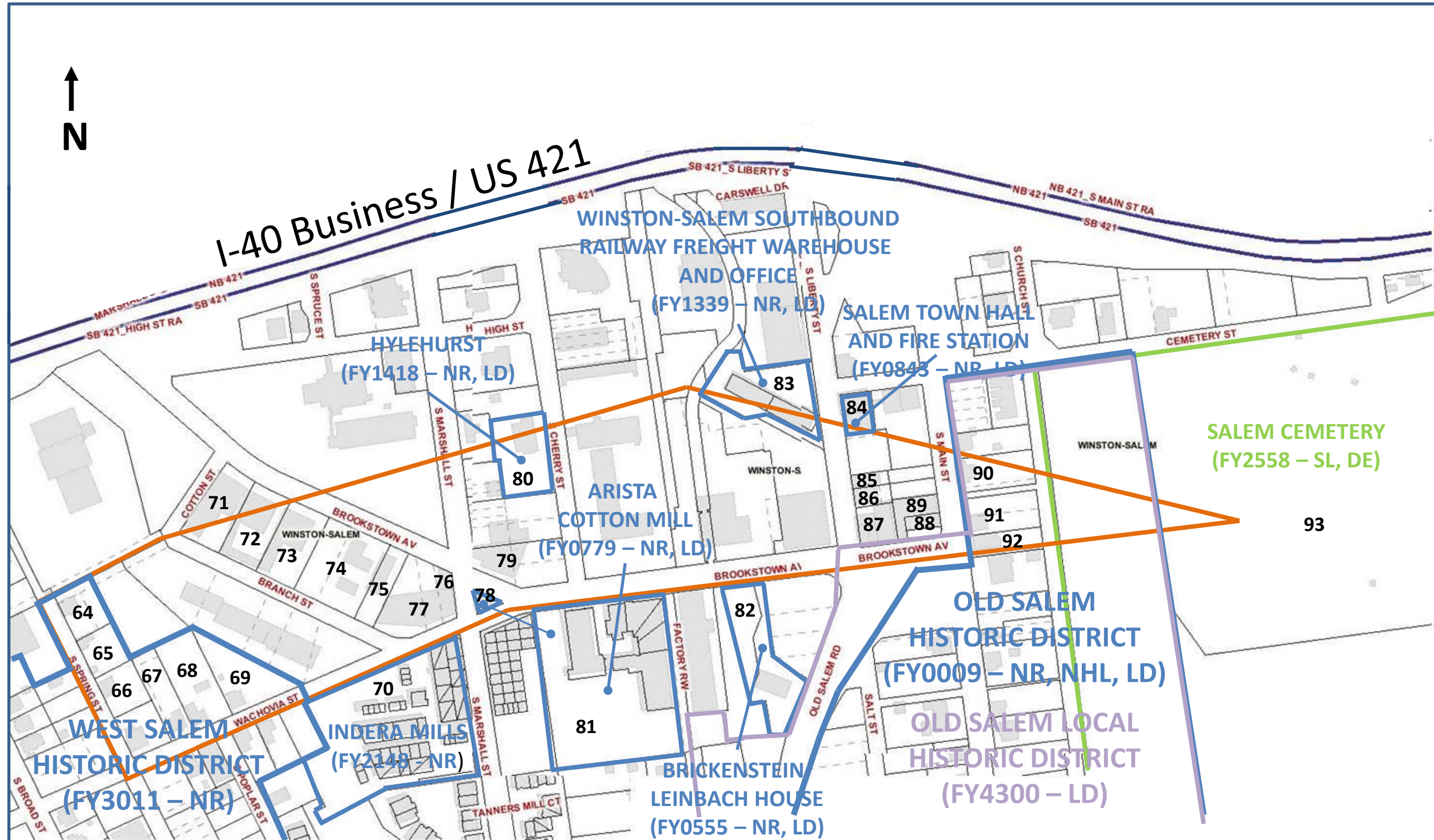


Figure 4. Supplemental Survey Section B. Base map: Forsyth County GIS (2013). Not to scale.

*Historic Architectural Resources Addendum
 T.I.P. No. U-2827B, Forsyth County
 Heather Fearnbach and Vanessa E. Patrick, October 2013*

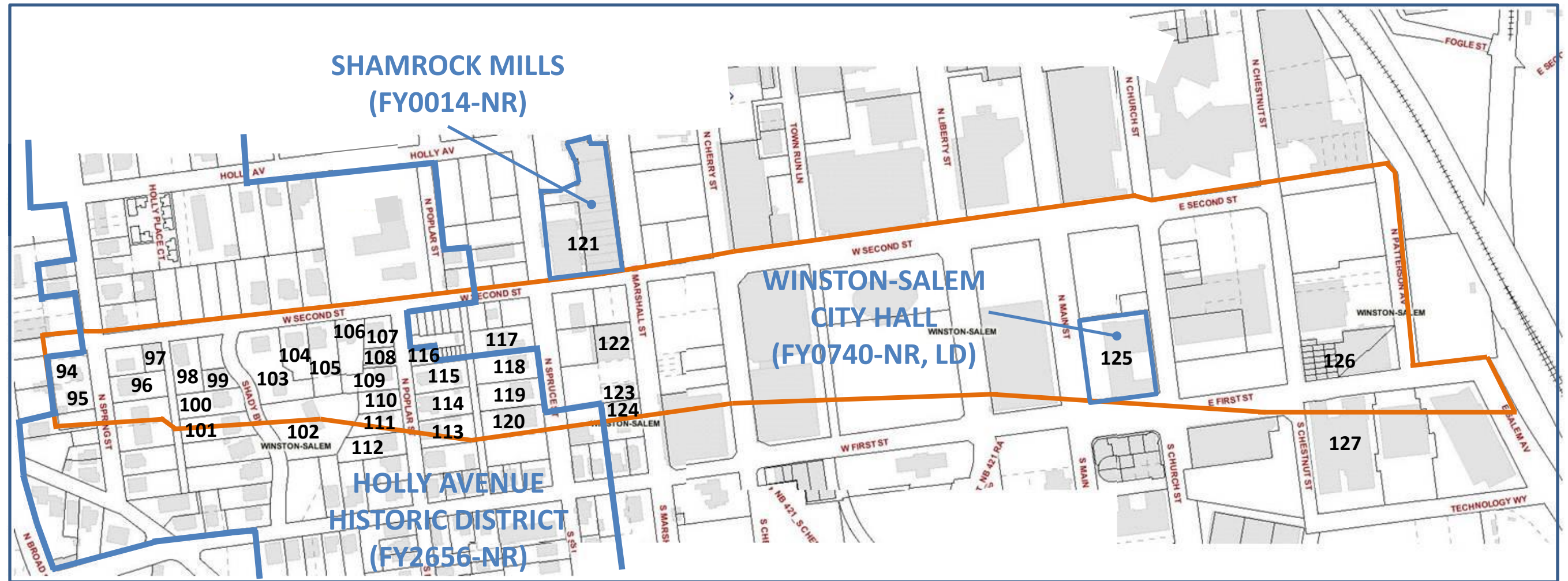


Figure 5. Supplemental Survey Section C. Base map: Forsyth County GIS (2013). Not to scale.

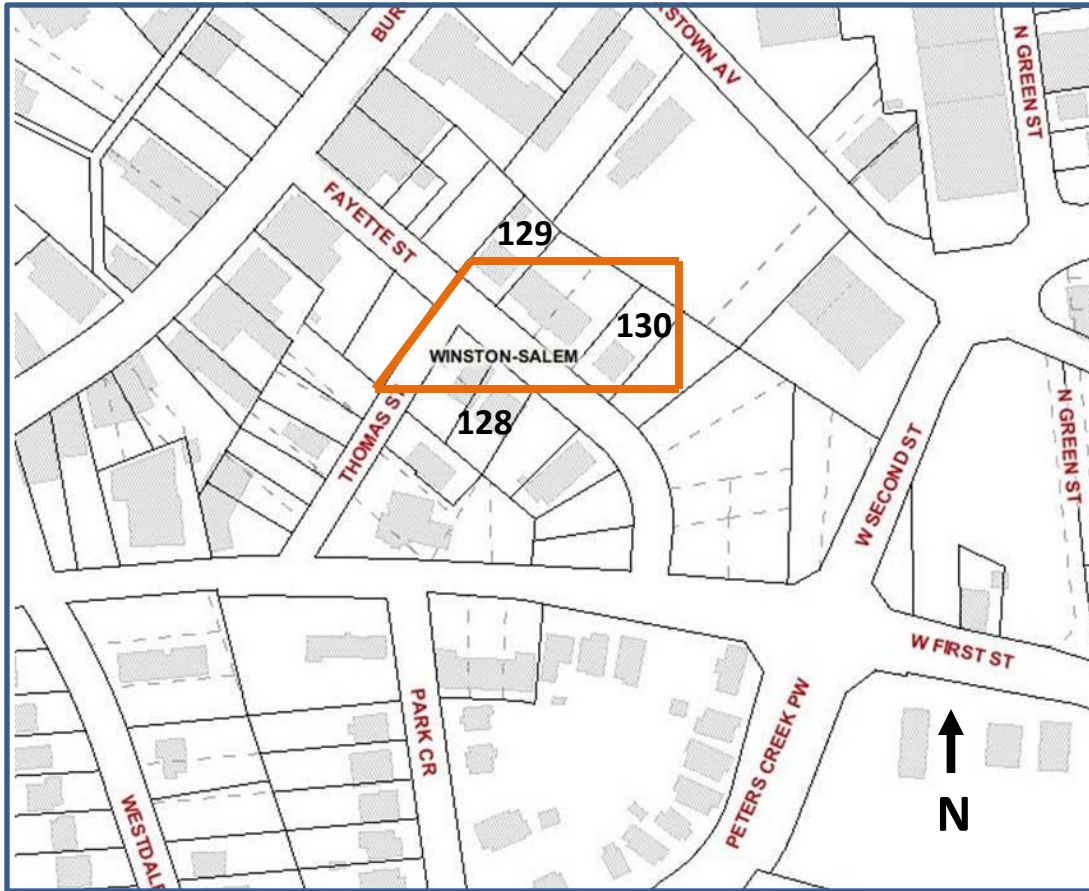


Figure 6. Supplemental Survey Section D.
Base map: Forsyth County GIS (2013).
Not to scale.

Historic Architectural Resources in the New APE

Properties Listed on the National Register:

- Holly Avenue Historic District (Property Nos. 94-116, 118-120)
- Old Salem Historic District (Property Nos. 90-93)
- West Salem Historic District (Property Nos. 18, 20-22, 28, 29, 31-43, 45-69)
- Arista Cotton Mill (Property No. 81)
- Brickenstein-Leinbach House (Property No. 82)
- Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station (Property No. 78 – part of Arista Cotton Mill and also evaluated herein)
- Hylehurst (Property No. 80)
- Indera Mills (Property No. 70)
- Salem Town Hall and Fire Station (Property No. 84)
- Shamrock Mills (Property No. 121)
- Winston-Salem City Hall (Property No. 125)
- Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Freight Warehouse and Office (Property No. 83)

Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register:

- West Fourth Street Historic District (Property Nos. 1-8)

Properties Evaluated and Recommended Eligible for the National Register:

- Commercial Building, 300 South Marshall Street (Property No. 76)
- Commercial Building, 320-332 South Main Street (Property No. 88)

Properties Evaluated and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register:

- Albert Hall, 101 North Chestnut Street (Property No. 126)
- Commercial Building, 11, 13, 15 Brookstown Avenue and 321 South Liberty Street (Property No. 87)
- Commercial Building, 308 South Marshall Street (Property No. 77)
- Salem Electric Company Complex, 315 South Liberty Street (Property Nos. 85 and 86)
- Wells-Brietz Store Buildings, 326-328 South Main Street and 7 Brookstown Avenue (Property No. 89)

The 2005-2006 architectural investigation, as well as an earlier survey in 1999 for the predecessor project T.I.P. No. U-2827 addressed a number of additional properties located within the bounds of the present study area. The current supplemental survey not only accounts for historic architectural resources in the previously unexplored sections of the expanded study area, but confirms the presence and eligibility status of properties already recorded. The following table presents all previously evaluated properties, some of which also figure in the supplemental survey (additional parts of historic districts and individual properties now in closer proximity to the study area). The table also includes Bridge No. 381, determined NR-eligible by the 2001-2005 NCDOT Bridge Inventory,

and notes two recently demolished buildings: the Commercial Retail Building (245 South Liberty Street) and the Clarkson S. Starbuck House in the Church-Cemetery Residential Historic District. Immediately following the table are two maps which show the locations and boundaries of all properties within the current study area that are listed on or eligible for the National Register (Figure 7) and the locations of properties evaluated in this report (Figure 8).

Properties Evaluated in Earlier Reports
T.I.P. No. U-2827B, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County

NAME/ ADDRESS	STATE SURVEY SITE #	STATUS	2013 SURVEY PROPERTY #	DATE	PIN
Ardmore Historic District	FY 2614	NR*		Early 20 th c.	multiple
Bridge No. 381	-	DE**		1921	-
West Fourth Street Historic District	FY 3466	DE (2006)	1-8	Early 20 th c.	multiple
West Salem Historic District	FY 3011	NR	18, 20-22, 28, 29, 31-43, 45-69	1843-1957	multiple
Mitchell House 503 High Street	FY 0900	NE (2006)		Ca. 1900	6835-14-2950
Henry F. Shaffner House 150 S. Marshall Street	FY 0901	SL, DE (2006)		1909	6835-14-4944
Colonel William Allen Blair House 210 S. Cherry Street	FY 1416	NR LD		1901	6835-14-7811
Hylehurst (John William Fries House) 224 S. Cherry Street	FY 1418	NR LD	80	1884	6835-14-7684
Durham Life Insurance Building 331 High Street	FY 3468	NE (2006)		1964	6835-14-6995
Old Salem Historic District	FY 0009	NR NHL LD	90-93	1766-1950s	multiple
Old Salem Local Historic District	FY 4300	LD		1766-1950s	multiple
Salem Cemetery E. Cemetery	FY 2558	SL DE	93	1857 and later	6835-34-7585

NAME/ ADDRESS	STATE SURVEY SITE #	STATUS	2013 SURVEY PROPERTY #	DATE	PIN
Street and Salem Avenue					
Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Freight Warehouse and Office 300 S. Liberty Street	FY 1339	NR LD	83	1913	6835-24- 4649, 3744, and 4736
Salem Town Hall and Fire Station 50 Cemetery Street	FY 0843	NR LD	84	1912	6835-24- 5699
Atlas Supply Company 236 S. Liberty Street	FY 0841	NE (2005)		1920s 1940s	6835-24- 3987
Commercial Building 210 S. Liberty Street	FY 0840	NE (2005)		Ca. 1890s 1950	6835-25- 3137
Commercial Retail Building 245 S. Liberty Street	FY 3467	DE (2006)		Early 20 th c. Demolished	6835-24- 6834
Church- Cemetery Residential Historic District	FY 3465	DE (2006)		Mid-19 th c. – early 20 th c. Clarkson S. Starbuck House (FY 1412) Demolished	multiple
Winston-Salem City Hall 101 N. Main Street	FY 0740	NR LD	125	1926	6835-25- 7868
Vogler's Funeral Home 120 S. Main Street	FY 1319	NE (2006)		Ca. 1890s 1957	1835-25- 5544

NAME/ ADDRESS	STATE SURVEY SITE #	STATUS	2013 SURVEY PROPERTY #	DATE	PIN
James Mitchell Rogers House 102 S. Cherry Street	FY 0098	NR LD		1883-1885	6835-15- 6438
Conrad Starbuck House 118 S. Cherry Street	FY 1417	NR LD		1884	6835-15- 6289
Holly Avenue Historic District	FY 2656	NR	94-116, 118-120	1885-1952	Multiple
Machine Shop 620 Brookstone Avenue	FY 3469	NE (2006)		2/4 20 th c.	6835-04- 6925
West End Historic District	FY 2507	NR LD		Late 19 th c.- early 20 th c.	Multiple

*Edward T. Davis, "Historic Architectural Resources Report – Final Evaluation and Identification. US 421 from I-40 Bypass to West of US 158, Forsyth County. TIP No. U-2827. Federal Aid No. NHG-421(5), State Project No. 8.1622701." NCDOT, May 1999.

**Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc. "North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory." For the NCDOT, 2001-2005. NCHPO concurrence with findings, 2005.

All other properties are addressed in: Richard Silverman, "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report – Phase II – Final Identification and Evaluation. TIP Project No. U-2827B. I-40 Business/US 421, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County. Federal Aid # NHF-421(5), WBS # 34872.1.1." NCDOT, March 2006. Includes 2005 eligibility consultation with NCHPO.

The "Historic Context for North Carolina's Pre-1961 Interstate Highways and their Bridges," prepared for NCDOT by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc. as part of the bridge inventory effort, also evaluated I-40 Business/US 421 – the Winston-Salem East-West Expressway. Completed in 1960, the expressway has been subject to significant loss of original fabric and later alterations, which severely compromise its historical integrity. It is not NR-eligible. Similarly, none of the I-40 Business/US 421 bridges in the current study area are NR-eligible.

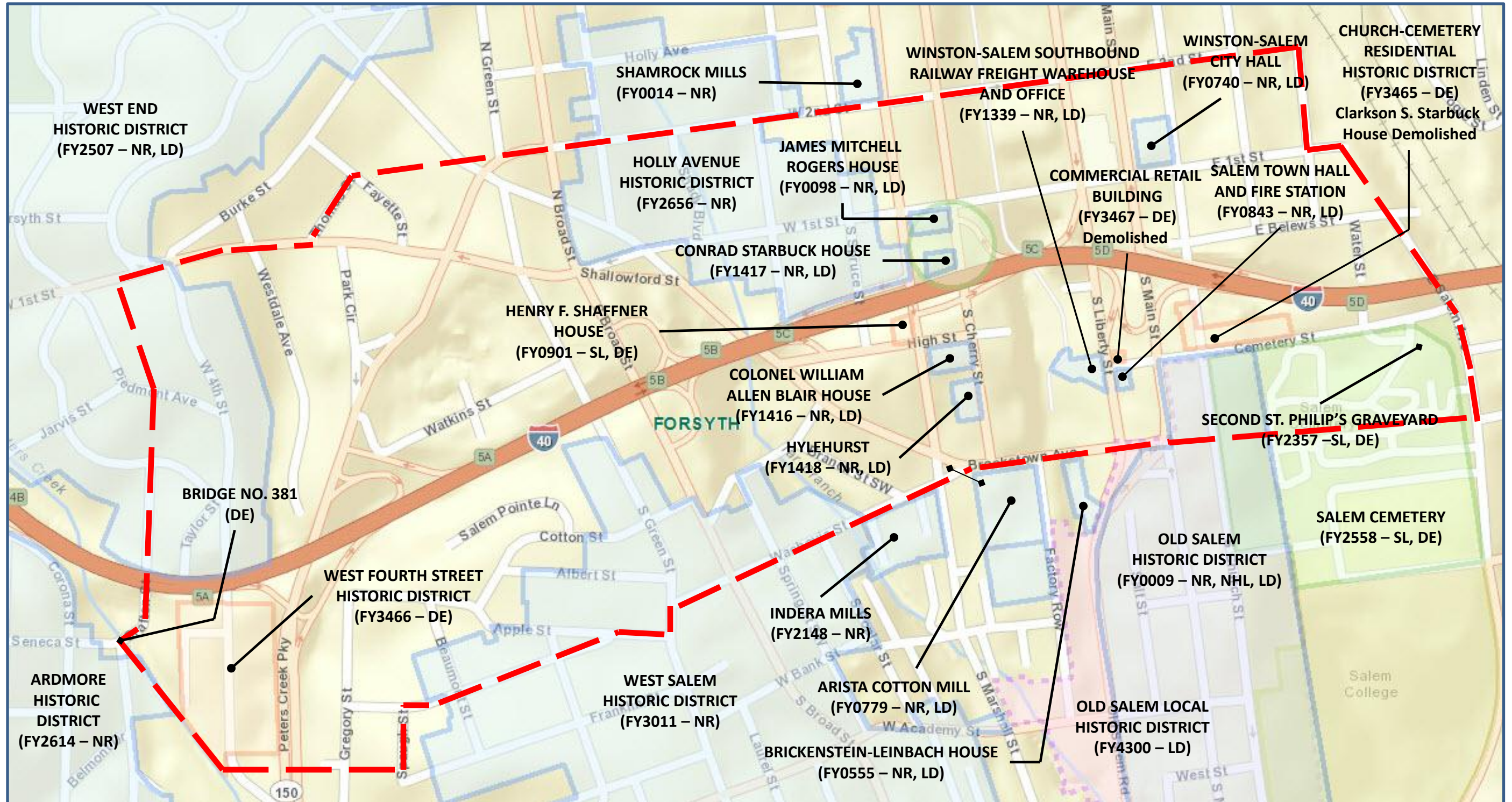


Figure 7. Properties listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places within the May 2013 study area. Blue = National Register (NR); Green = Study List (SL); Orange = Determined NR-eligible (DE); Purple = Locally Designated (LD). NHL = National Historic Landmark. Base map: HPOWeb, not to scale.

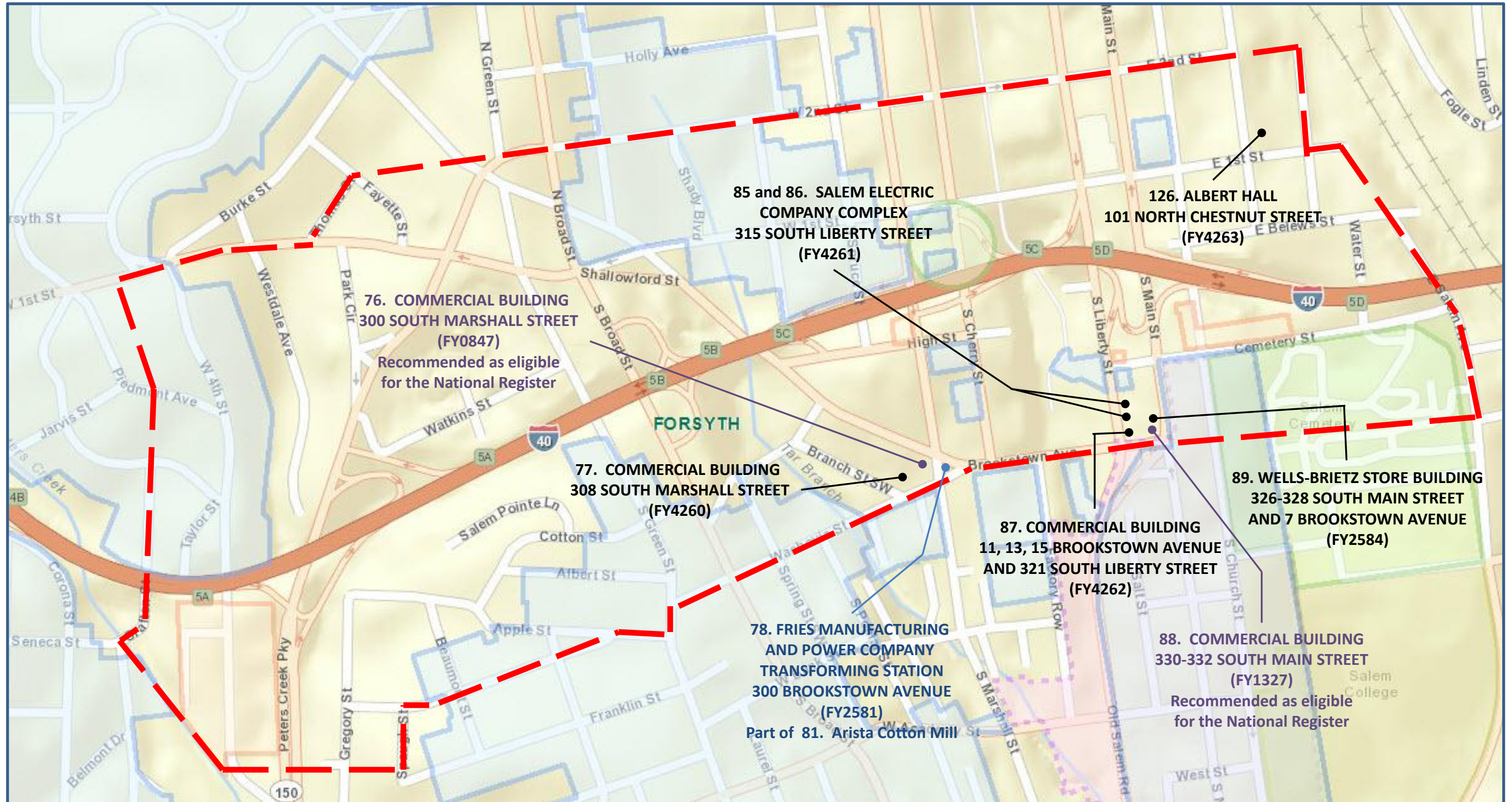


Figure 8. Properties evaluated in this report within the May 2013 study area. Two (Property Nos. 76 and 88) are recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; one (Property No. 78) is part of the National Register-listed Arista Cotton Mill (Property Number 81). For shaded properties see Figure 7. Base map: HPOWeb, not to scale.

Property Evaluations

Brookstown Avenue and South Marshall Street Intersection

Property Nos. 76 and 77 - Commercial Buildings, 300 South Marshall Street (FY00847) and 308 South Marshall Street (FY04260), Forsyth County PIN: 6835-14-5244.

Identification: The commercial buildings at 300 and 308 South Marshall Street are identified as Property Nos. 76 and 77 in Figures 4 and 8 on pages 6 and 15 of this report and illustrated in Figures 9-12.

Location and Setting: The buildings occupy a .56-acre tax parcel bounded by Brookstown Avenue on the north, South Marshall Street on the east, Wachovia Street on the south, and a 1950 commercial building on the west. The surrounding area, historically characterized by industrial development and associated housing, mostly related to the Fries family's manufacturing endeavors, is now primarily commercial and residential.



Figure 9. Property No. 76 - Commercial Building, 300 South Marshall Street, 1904. Northeast oblique. (HF)

Description: This two-story red brick commercial building is executed in five-to-one common bond with a flat parapet, corbelled cornice, and segmental-arched window and door openings. The three-bay east elevation contains the primary storefront at the Brookstown Avenue and South Marshall Street intersection and an auxiliary entrance to the south surmounted by a two-pane transom. Two-over-two sash windows illuminate the interior. On the storefront, circa 1950s permastone veneer surrounds a single-leaf door, double-hung window, and large multi-pane picture window. At the four-bay west elevation's north end, a wood deck supplies outdoor seating for the current tenant, Ollie's Bakery. Wood stairs provide access to the rear entrance. To the south, a short run of steps leads down from the parking lot to a single-leaf basement door.



Figure 10. Property No. 76 - 300 South Marshall Street. West elevation. (HF)

Historical Background: Early-twentieth-century industrial development just west of the nineteenth-century Wachovia and Arista Mills complex (Property No. 81) included the Fries family’s 1904 completion of a South Marshall Street factory to contain their knitting operation, known at that time as Maline Mills and later as Indera Mills (Property No. 70). In order to accommodate the worker influx, Francis H. Fries commissioned Fogle Brothers to erect additional housing, as well as a two-story brick commercial building finished in January 1904 at what was then the southwest corner of New Shallowford Street (now Brookstown Avenue) and Marshall Street, adjacent to the mills.¹ It is likely that F. and H. Fries and Company initially managed the general merchandise store that served its mill workers and local residents, but by 1910 Fries leased the corner storefront to Jeremiah M. Brown and his younger brother Charles H. Brown, previously the proprietors of a similar establishment at 513 High Street. The entrepreneurs sold groceries from the Marshall Street location, where Charles also operated a meat market. Jeremiah and Charles’s younger brother William T. Brown assumed the store’s management in 1915 and remained through 1926, while the other brothers pursued similar endeavors elsewhere.²

On November 1, 1926, wholesale fruit and produce purveyors Berlie Hine and Harry Scott Gore bought the building from Francis H. and Anna Fries. The men operated under the auspices of Hine and Gore at locations including 118 East Third Street before purchasing the South Marshall Street structure, which they used as their office and a storage facility. The firm leased the storefront to a succession of retail tenants including grocers Samuel H. Adams by 1929 and Shirley C. Nichols Jr. two years later. Berlie Hine assumed Hine and Gore’s sole proprietorship in January 1931 after Gore’s November 1930 admission to Broughton Hospital in Morganton. The company weathered the Great Depression and expanded after World War II, erecting the adjacent warehouse in 1947. A

¹ Fogle Brothers Collection, Folder VIII D, “Contract Ledger, 1903-1909,” pp. 70-77, Moravian Archives, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; *Wachovia Moravian*, January 1906; Sanborn Map Company, “Winston-Salem,” April 1907 and April 1912, Sheet 30; 1917 and December 1950, Volume 1, Sheet 31; Charles N. Siewers, *Forsyth County: Economic and Social, A Laboratory Study at the University of North Carolina, Department of Rural Social Economics*, May 1924, p. 33; Edward Rondthaler, *The Memorabilia of Fifty Years: 1877 – 1927* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Company, 1928), 48, 73, 199, 219-220, 228-229.

² *Walsh’s and Miller’s Winston-Salem City Directories, 1908-1927.*

variety of restaurants, including Dan's Lunch, operated in the corner storefront. After Hines's death, his widow Geneva continued leasing the space as a restaurant. By 1980, the structure served as storage for the adjacent Snow Electrical Company. Ollie's Bakery has occupied the storefront since 2000.³



Figure 11. Property No. 77 - Commercial Building, 308 South Marshall Street, 1947. Southeast oblique. (HF)

Description: This long, one-story, beige-painted-brick commercial building serves as a warehouse with an office at the southeast corner fronting Marshall Street. On that elevation, a stepped parapet surmounts a single-leaf entrance flanked by two rectangular, aluminum-framed, four-pane replacement windows. Two identical windows illuminate the south elevation's east end, while its west end and the west elevation retain original steel casement windows. The south elevation angles to the north to create an off-street loading area. Two single-leaf steel doors and two roll-up loading-dock doors provide access to the warehouse. The north elevation contains one large casement window and a single-leaf steel door near its east end. Terra cotta coping caps the roof parapet.

Historical Background: In 1947, Hine and Tucker, Inc., a wholesale produce concern owned by company president Berlie Lee Hine, his son and vice-president Richard L. Hine, and secretary-treasurer Clay P. Tucker, began utilizing their new office and warehouse, which contained cold storage along the building's north elevation. The business, formerly known as Hine and Gore, had previously operated from the adjacent two-story structure at Brookstown Avenue and South Marshall Street's corner. Hine and Tucker, Inc., retained 300 and 308 South Marshall Street until 1958, when the company began divesting itself of assets and transferred the buildings' title to Berlie's widow Geneva A. Hine. Hine and Tucker, Inc., dissolved in October 1965. Mrs. Hine leased the property to a variety of tenants until her death on December 10, 1983. Her heirs rented a portion of the premises to Indera Mills before selling the buildings to West Tower, Inc., on May 6, 1993. Bad Investment Properties, LLC, purchased the property on March 8, 2010.⁴

³ Harry Scott Gore, born on April 9, 1879, died on February 23, 1952. Forsyth County Deed Book 269, p. 108; Deed Book 333, p. 303; Deed Book 769, p. 222; Deed Book 1290, p. 152; Deed Book 1471, p. 295; Deed Book 1780, p. 1662; Deed Book 2935, p. 3827; *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories*, 1947-1980; death certificate.

⁴ Berlie Lee Hine, born on March 8, 1893, died on June 7, 1955. Hine and his family resided at 701 Cloverdale Avenue for many years. Forsyth County Corporation Book 18, p. 35; Corporation Book 42, p. 58; Corporation Book

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the 1904 commercial building at 300 South Marshall Street is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The 1947 warehouse at 308 South Marshall Street, while also displaying all seven aspects of historical integrity, is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The building at 300 South Marshall Street is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A for commerce as an expansion to the National Register-listed Arista Cotton Mill complex (Property 81). The 1947 warehouse at 308 South Marshall Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A. *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The store originally served workers in the Fries mills and other local industries in addition to neighborhood residents, thus supporting the area's development. The structure retains a commercial function. The mid-twentieth-century storefront modification is not significant enough to overwhelm the building's historical significance. The warehouse does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

The buildings are **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* Although the 1904 store was initially associated with the Frieses industrial endeavors, a variety of Winston-Salem structures, most listed on the National Register, better represent the family's legacy. Subsequent property owners and tenants of the commercial buildings did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The building at 300 South Marshall Street is **eligible** and the 1947 warehouse at 308 South Marshall Street is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The building is a rare survivor of its type and age within what was the Salem Town Lot, thus meeting the requirements for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture. The corner storefront's mid-twentieth-century exterior modification represents the property owner's attempt to attract customers by presenting an up-to-date image. Although the interior has been renovated to accommodate its current use as a bakery and restaurant,

42, p. 105; Deed Book 769, p. 222; Deed Book 1290, p. 152; Deed Book 1471, p. 295; Deed Book 1780, p. 1662; Deed Book 2935, p. 3827; *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories, 1947-1980.*

the storefront retains its original ceiling height and historically-appropriate finishes such as plaster walls and wood floors, thus meeting the requirements of Criterion C for National Register listing. The 1947 warehouse is not architecturally exceptional. Similar masonry structures abound throughout the city. Although the exact number of mid-twentieth-century buildings a few blocks to the north in Winston-Salem's commercial core has not been delineated, the area includes the National Register-listed Downtown North Historic District. Twenty percent of its resources were constructed between 1940 and 1952, the end of the district's period of significance, and development patterns elsewhere downtown are comparable.

The buildings are **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The commercial structures are unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

Boundary Description and Justification: The proposed National Register boundary of Property No. 76, the 1904 commercial building at 300 South Marshall Street, shown in Figure 12, includes only the structure's footprint and excludes the 1947 warehouse and a paved parking lot which occupy the remainder of Forsyth County tax parcel 6835-14-5244 (0.56 acre). The proposed National Register boundary comprises approximately 0.034-acre of the tax parcel, allowing a few feet outside the building's perimeter, and follows Brookstown Avenue's existing right-of-way on the north side. It then extends across South Marshall Street to connect with the west boundary of the National Register-listed Arista Cotton Mill complex (Property No. 81) at the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station (Property No. 78) at 300 Brookstown Avenue. The mill complex is a property with discontinuous National Register boundaries; while historically and functionally related, the mill buildings and their environs and the transforming station are discretely delineated (see discussions on pages 23-25 and 47-49 of this report).

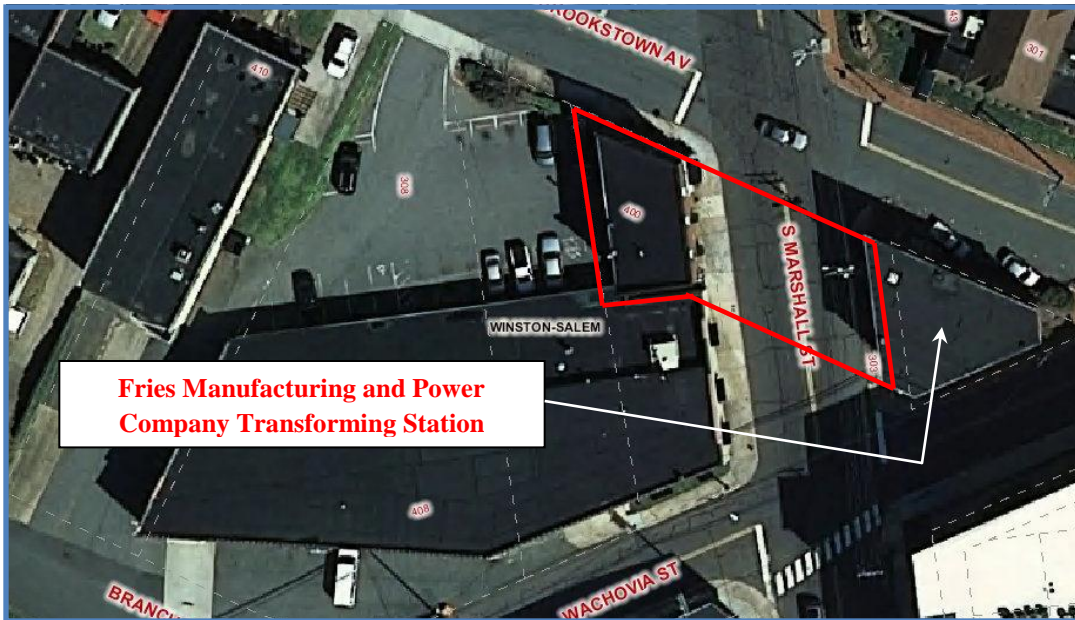


Figure 12. Proposed National Register boundary for Property No. 76, the commercial building at 300 South Marshall Street, outlined in red. The transforming station linking the building to the Arista Mill complex is the triangular structure immediately to its east.

Base map courtesy of Forsyth County, NC, Geo-Data Explorer,
http://maps2.co.forsyth.nc.us/geodata_08/.

Property No. 78 - Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station, 300 Brookstown Avenue (FY02581), Forsyth County PIN: 6835-14-7234.

Identification: The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station is identified as Property No. 78 in Figures 4 and 8 on pages 6 and 15 of this report and illustrated in Figure 13. The building has been listed in the National Register since 1977 as part of the Salem Cotton Mill - Wachovia Mills - Arista Cotton Mill complex (Property No. 81).

Location and Setting: The Salem Cotton Mill - Wachovia Mills - Arista Cotton Mill complex consists of two principal buildings spanned by a series of auxiliary structures on Brookstown Avenue's south side, as well as the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station, located on a triangular 0.04-acre parcel bounded by Brookstown Avenue on the north, Wachovia Street on the southeast, and South Marshall Street on the west.



Figure 13. Property No. 78 - Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station, 300 Brookstown Avenue, 1898. Northeast oblique. (HF)

Description: Arista Cotton Mill, one of the first southern factories to benefit from electric lights, gained access to ample electricity when the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company completed a two-story brick transforming station adjacent to the plant in 1898. The flat-iron-shaped substation stands on a triangular lot bounded by Brookstown, Wachovia, and Marshall Streets. The building, executed in five-to-one common bond with a corbelled cornice, has a five-bay north elevation and a three-bay south elevation. Segmental-arched lintels surmount large twelve-over-twelve sash windows and paneled doors with blind transoms. The main entry at the building's east end features a double-leaf door with glazed upper panes below a tympanum clad with vertical boards. On the west elevation, the vertical-board basement door and matching surrounding wall fill an opening that likely originally included a wider loading-bay door. The south elevation's first- and second-story windows have been filled with brick, but the basement windows, now partially below the current sidewalk and street grade, retain glazed multi-pane sashes.

Historical Background: F. and H. Fries Company was an early Forsyth County energy purveyor, operating the Salem Gas Works, established in 1859, and electrifying their 1880 Arista Cotton Mill soon after its completion. Electricity did not become a widespread possibility in the area until the Electric Light and Motive Power Company, led by president William A. Whitaker, erected a \$25,000 Fifth Street plant in 1887. Electric street lights illuminated Winston's downtown on August 26 of that year, and the *People's Press* reported that residential service was soon available. The local transportation system also benefited from the new power source, as Winston followed Asheville to become the state's second municipality to install electric streetcar lines in 1890. Pioneering electrical inventor Thomas A. Edison supported the undertaking and visited Winston to celebrate the railway's opening.⁵

In order to garner additional power, industrialist Henry E. Fries commissioned two Providence, Rhode Island architecture and engineering firms, C.R. Makepeace and Company and Lewis and Caflan, to prepare plans for a gravity dam and adjacent hydroelectric power house on the Yadkin River near Clemmons. The project received national attention, with investors including Thomas Edison and his colleague and fellow inventor Frank J. Sprague procuring \$50,000-worth of capital stock in the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company by April 1897. That October, crews began erecting the transmission line from Idols Hydroelectric Generating Station 13.25 miles to the Salem substation at what is now 300 Brookstown Avenue. White cedar poles spaced at fifty- to one-hundred-foot intervals carried a power circuit consisting of three copper wires strung on porcelain insulators. Every one thousand feet a half-inch-diameter galvanized pipe driven ten feet into the ground at the base of a pole grounded the power line. The pole system also carried a telephone circuit.⁶

Idol's Hydroelectric Generating Station commenced operation on April 18, 1898, transmitting alternating electric current to the Salem substation and then to service points throughout Winston, Salem, and outlying areas. Clients included the Winston-Salem Railway and Electric Company, Southern Chemical Company, Arista and Southside Cotton Mills, Fogle Brothers general contracting workshop and lumberyard, and Joseph A. Vance's foundry and machine shop. The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company was North Carolina's first commercial electricity purveyor to facilitate long-distance power transmissions.⁷ Arista's Brookstown Avenue plant functioned until 1927, when the company moved all manufacturing to its Goldfloss Street factory in Southside.

Southern Public Utilities Company, Duke Power's sales branch, acquired Idol's Hydroelectric Generating Station and the Salem transforming station on June 25, 1913. By 1930, the company

⁵ Attorney E. B. Jones and other stockholders chartered the Winston-Salem Gas Lighting Company, the area's first publicly-held gas manufacturing company, in 1899. *People's Press*, September 1, 1887, and July 17, 1890; *Wachovia Moravian*, September and November 1896; D. P. Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch of Winston-Salem, Its Advantages and Surroundings, Kernersville, Etc., compiled under auspices of the Chamber of Commerce* (Winston, N. C.: Sentinel Job Print, 1888), 22; William A. Blair, "Gas First Brought To North Carolina To Light Salem Academy and Fries Cotton Mills: Was Available in Salem," *Twin City Sentinel*, May 4, 1935; Manly Wade Wellman, *Winston-Salem in History, Volume 6, Government* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1976), 23.

⁶ Makepeace was responsible for the mechanical plans and construction drawings, while Lewis and Caflan designed the electrical system. Patrick W. O'Bannon, "Fries Manufacturing and Power Company - Idols Station" *Historic American Engineering Record*, Washington, D.C., 1977, p. 3; The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Carolina Section, "Idol's Hydroelectric Generating Station, Forsyth County, N.C.: A Regional Historic Engineering Landmark," 1984), pp. 2-5.

⁷ *Ibid.*

distributed electricity generated by hydroelectric power to 13,555 Winston-Salem customers. At that time, street lights also illuminated the downtown business district and centrally-located subdivisions.⁸

Electrical entrepreneur Homer Snow capitalized on the industry, establishing the Winston-Salem Armature Works around 1928 and General Radio and Electric by 1930. He married Hanes Hosiery Mills stenographer Margaret Donevant two years later and in 1933 operated a rewinding armature at 616 ½ North Liberty Street with Arville H. Alderman. Snow-Alderman dissolved the following year when Homer and Margaret founded Snow Electric Company, initially rewinding and repairing motors and armatures and rebuilding generators from 735 Oak Street. The Snows relocated the endeavor to 205 North Main Street by 1939 and to 315 South Liberty Street by 1943. Margaret's March 9, 1945, purchase of the Salem transforming station from Duke Power for \$3,000 facilitated further growth. That same year, Snow Electric Company erected an office building at 414 Brookstown Avenue just over three hundred feet west of the transforming station. The business's success necessitated a larger plant within a decade, and construction commenced at 428 Brookstown Avenue. Upon that building's 1956 completion, the transforming station became office space, storage, and a residence and studio for artists. By 1980, the structure housed the studio and Lindley-Loy Fine Art and Antiques. The Snows' son John retains the property's ownership.⁹

National Register Evaluation: See the description of the Arista Cotton Mill (Property No. 81) on pages 47-49 of this report.

⁸ The Southern Public Utilities Company had 11,137 residential, 1,954 commercial, and 464 industrial Winston-Salem customers in 1929. Duke Power also provided natural gas service. Forsyth County Deed Book 52, p. 585; Deed Book 119, p. 484; Major A. R. Lawrence, compiler, *Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Booklet No. IV*, 5; Major A. R. Lawrence, compiler, *Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Booklet No. II* (Winston-Salem: Industrial Commission of Winston-Salem, Inc., 1930), 12, 14-16, 25.

⁹ The Snows incorporated Snow Electric Company on July 2, 1956. Homer Snow, born on June 6, 1907, died on July 14, 1970. Margaret Donevant Snow, born June 18, 1911, died February 7, 1997. Forsyth County Deed Book 528, pp. 304-308; *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories, 1925-1958*; United States Census, Population Schedules, 1920-1940; death certificates; "Homer Snow, 63; Owned Electrical Company Here," *Winston-Salem Journal*, July 15, 1970, p. 3; "Snow," *Winston-Salem Journal*, February 8, 1997, p. B4; North Carolina Secretary of State, "Corporations," <http://www.secretary.state.nc.us/corporations>, accessed in September 2013; John Snow, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, September 2013.

Commercial block bounded by Brookstown Avenue and South Liberty, Church, and South Main Streets



Figure 14. Brookstown Avenue and South Main Street intersection, looking northwest. Property No. 88 (326-328 South Main Street, at left) and Property No. 89 (330-332 South Main Street, at right) in the foreground. (HF)

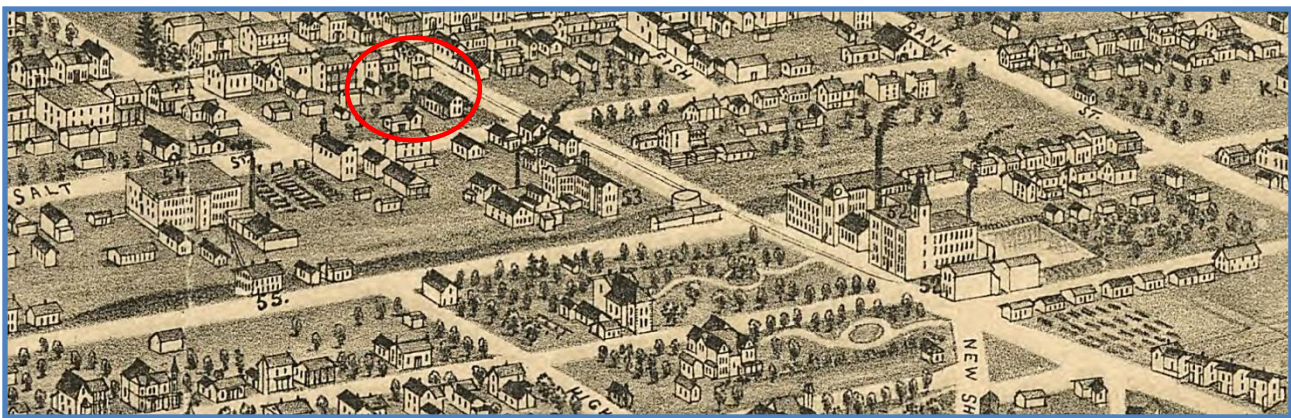


Figure 15. The 1891 Bird's Eye View of Winston and Salem. Industrial complexes illustrated include C. A. Hege and Company's Salem Iron Works (#54), A. G. Hough's Hosiery Manufactory (#55), F. C. Meinung's Wagon Works (#56), and F. and H. Fries Company's Woolen Mill (#53), Arista Cotton Mill (#51), and Wachovia Mills (#52). The Meinung family occupied their residence at the bottom right of the subject area circled in red until 1947. (Library of Congress)

Development Overview: By 1900, this area at Salem's north edge contained residences, a few commercial buildings, the town hall and fire department, and two significant industrial operations: F. and H. Fries Woolen Mill and F. C. Meinung Carriage Works. The mill's development began a half-century earlier when Francis L. Fries, Henry E. Fries, and Francis's father-in-law John Vogler financially and physically facilitated its construction, working alongside a brick mason and slaves to build a factory that enslaved laborers began operating in July 1840. The complex at the northwest

corner of what was then Salt Street (now Liberty Street) and New Shallowford Street (now Brookstown Avenue) grew in subsequent decades. Directly east on Salt Street's opposite side, carriage and wagon maker Henry E. Meinung purchased two large contiguous lots, numbers 44 and 85 of the Salem plat, from the Salem congregation in 1862. This property comprised the south two-thirds of the block bounded by Salt, Church, South Main, and New Shallowford Streets. Henry and his wife Theresa conveyed part of lot 44 to their son Francis, known as "Frank," in 1881. Frank continued to operate the carriage manufactory on the site through 1905, and, with his wife Flora, sold sections of the property between 1890 and 1915. The Meinungs resided on lot 44's west side in a dwelling with an original address of 13 Shallowford Street until their deaths.¹⁰

Property Nos. 85 and 86 - Salem Electric Company Complex, 315 South Liberty Street (FY04261), Forsyth County PINs: 6835-24-6523 and 6835-24-6530.

Identification: The Salem Electric Company complex is identified as Property Nos. 85 and 86 in Figures 4 and 8 on pages 6 and 15 of this report and illustrated in Figure 16.

Location and Setting: These buildings occupy two tax parcels comprising 0.15 of an acre on South Liberty Street's east side just north of its intersection with Brookstown Avenue. The former Salem Town Hall and Fire Station is to the north, a 1949 commercial building to the south, and three early-twentieth-century commercial buildings to the east.



Figure 16. Property Nos. 85 and 86 - Salem Electric Company Complex, 315 South Liberty Street, 1945, circa 1958. Northwest oblique. (HF)

¹⁰ Henry E. Meinung, born on August 25, 1816, died on January 2, 1887. Theresa Caroline Hege Meinung, born on January 4, 1823, died on January 31, 1897. In 1906, their son Frank closed his carriage shop and began supervising wagon production at S. J. Nissen Company. Frank, born on November 23, 1854, died on February 8, 1932. His wife Flora Elizabeth Shore Meinung, born on August 3, 1857, remained in their home at 13 Brookstown Avenue until her death on August 11, 1945. *Walsh's, Miller's, and Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories, 1902-1945*; Sanborn Map Company, "Winston-Salem," June 1885; July 1890, Sheet 6; Adelaide L. Fries, "One Hundred Years of Textiles in Salem," *The North Carolina Historical Review*, Volume 27, Number 1, January 1950, p. 15; Forsyth County Deed Book 4, pp. 511 and 512; Deed Book 24, p. 245; Deed Book 28, p. 261; Deed Book 35, p. 475; Deed Book 63, p. 75; Deed Book 92, p. 280; Deed Book 125, p. 546; gravemarkers; death certificates.

Description: This austere mid-twentieth-century commercial complex comprises three sections: a two-story building at the north end, a one-story showroom addition to the south, and a one-story warehouse east of the showroom that was initially a free-standing structure. On the north building, variegated brick laid in six-to-one common bond, a soldier-course façade cornice, matching second-story façade window lintels, and stepped-parapet side elevations provide aesthetic interest. The south addition's running bond façade includes a matching low planting bed at its base. A flat metal canopy unifies the two sections and shelters the replacement single-leaf entrance and flanking plate-glass windows. Original steel casement windows illuminate the north building's upper floor, while the north elevation's small rectangular first-story windows have been boarded-up. A single-leaf door also pierces that elevation. A painted sign on the north elevation's west end advertises Goltra, Inc.'s janitorial supplies and turf chemicals. The two windows on the rear (east) elevation have been temporarily closed. A shed-roofed entrance porch covers the replacement rear entrance door and sidelight. At the façade's south end, a roll-up loading-bay door provides access to the warehouse. The south addition's secondary elevations are concrete block. The originally detached concrete-block warehouse at its east end is accessed through the addition's interior.

Historical Background: Frank B. Myers and Enever L. Thomas partnered in 1945 to create Salem Electric Company and purchased several lots fronting South Liberty Street from the Meinung family. The company soon erected a two-story building at 315 South Liberty Street as well as a detached one-story warehouse to the southeast, which was set back from the street at the 319 South Liberty Street lot's east end. As the contracting business grew in the mid-1950s, its owners constructed a one-story building directly west of the warehouse. Frank and Pauline Nichols Myers became the sole proprietors upon purchasing E. L. Thomas's shares of the company's stock in 1959. On April 22, 1966, in order to facilitate the operation's expansion at another location, the Myerses and E. L. and Martha B. Thomas sold the South Liberty Street buildings to Butler Enterprises. Salem Electric Company is still in operation, having moved twice to larger complexes. Janitorial supply purveyor Goltra, Inc., relocated from 312 South Liberty Street into 315 South Liberty Street and continues to lease the space.¹¹

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Salem Electric Company complex, while it retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The complex is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Although this building represents the city's mid-twentieth-century commercial development, it does not possess the requisite historical significance for National Register listing under Criterion A.

¹¹ Frank Meyers assisted with Forsyth Technical Community College's creation of an electrician training program. Deed Book 569, pp. 46-48; Deed Book 620, p. 283; Deed Book 686, pp. 109 and 111; Deed Book 922, p. 628; Deed Book 1138, p. 1785; Sanborn Map Company, "Winston-Salem," November 1950, Sheet 33; 1958, Sheet 33; "Electric Company Owner Dies," *Winston-Salem Journal*, January 28, 1975, p. 3; Fran Daniel, "Well-Connected: Salem Electric Co. Has Been Counting on Its Employees for Quality Work for its 60 Years," *Winston-Salem Journal*, April 3, 2005, p. D1.

The complex is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* Property owners and tenants of these building did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The complex is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The buildings are not individually or collectively architecturally exceptional. Although the exact number of mid-twentieth-century buildings a few blocks to the north in Winston-Salem's commercial core has not been delineated, the area includes the National Register-listed Downtown North Historic District. Twenty percent of its resources were constructed between 1940 and 1952, the end of the district's period of significance, and development patterns elsewhere downtown are comparable.

The complex is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* These structures are unlikely to contribute new information pertaining to building technology or significant historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

Property No. 87 - Commercial Building, 11, 13, 15 Brookstown Avenue, 321 South Liberty Street (FY04262), Forsyth County PIN: 6835-24-6433.

Identification: This commercial building is identified as Property No. 87 in Figures 4 and 8 on pages 6 and 15 of this report and illustrated in Figure 17.

Location and Setting: The building stands at South Liberty Street and Brookstown Avenue's northeast corner in a commercial block just north of the Old Salem Historic District.



Figure 17. Property No. 87 - Commercial Building, 11, 13, 15 Brookstown Avenue, 321 South Liberty Street, 1949. Southwest oblique. (HF)

Description: This one-story variegated-brick commercial building comprises four storefronts at South Liberty Street and Brookstown Avenue's northeast corner. The Brookstown Avenue façade's stepped configuration reflects the site's change in elevation, which decreases moving west from South Main Street to South Liberty Street. Concrete coping caps the primary façade, while terra cotta coping protects the rear concrete block walls. All of the storefronts have been altered. At the three west units, replacement single-leaf entrances and plate-glass windows surrounded by siding fill larger window openings. The east storefront, 11 Brookstown Avenue, contains a replacement single-leaf paneled door with a multi-pane upper section and sidelights flanked by two large, rectangular, three-section, aluminum-framed windows. The space extends further west than the other storefronts, encompassing storage space with two loading-dock bays. The north opening retains a roll-up door, while a single-leaf steel door and T-111 paneling enclose the south opening.

Historical Background: Public school teacher Ruth Meinung, Frank and Flora Meinung's daughter, continued to reside in the family home at 13 Brookstown Avenue for several years following her mother's 1945 death. On August 6, 1947, she conveyed the property to Robert Howard and Gertrude S. Gaines, who demolished the house in order to erect a commercial building. The Gaineses' earlier plan, to construct a grocery store on a vacant South Main Street lot formerly occupied by the Moravian's Fifth House, met with neighborhood resistance. The proposal sparked a zoning debate that resulted in the newly-created Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Board's December 1948 implementation of the Old Salem Historic District ordinance, which includes

mandatory provisions for architectural review regarding potential exterior changes. Old Salem, Inc.'s creation followed on April 3, 1950.¹²

Listings for the businesses that first utilized 11, 13, 15 Brookstown Avenue and 321 South Liberty Street appear in the 1949-1950 city directory. R. H. Gaines operated Gaines Food Store at 11 Brookstown Avenue. Drug Specialties, Inc., owned by company president Joseph C. Powell, vice-president Joseph C. Powell Jr., and secretary-treasurer Eugene H. Phillips, occupied the adjacent storefront. Mathew D. Priddy opened Ramon's Grill at 15 Brookstown Avenue and the Wells-Brietz Company used the 321 South Liberty Street storefront as a warehouse. Gaines Food Store was the only original tenant remaining in 1958, when Zimmerman Radio and Television and Radio Service, Salem Grill, and Hasco, Inc., a wholesale refrigerator supply business, occupied the other spaces. U. K. Butler purchased the property from R. H. and Gertrude S. Gaines in October 1966 as part of his acquisition of the commercial buildings at the block's south end and retained ownership in 2013.¹³

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the commercial building at 11, 13, 15 Brookstown Avenue and 321 South Liberty Street is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, and association, but has lost aspects of materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Although this building represents the city's mid-twentieth-century commercial development, it does not possess the requisite historical significance and architectural integrity for National Register listing under Criterion A.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* Property owners and tenants of this building did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

¹² Frances Griffin, *Old Salem: An Adventure in Historic Preservation* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 1985), 5-22.

¹³ Sanborn Map Company, "Winston-Salem," November 1950, Sheet 33; Deed Book 569, p. 427; Plat Book 13, p. 173; Deed Book 933, p. 271; *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories, 1949-1958*.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The commercial building is not architecturally exceptional. Furthermore, given the storefront modifications, the structure does not possess integrity of materials, workmanship, or feeling, thus failing to meet the requirements of Criterion C for National Register listing. Although the exact number of mid-twentieth-century buildings a few blocks to the north in Winston-Salem's commercial core has not been delineated, the area includes the National Register-listed Downtown North Historic District. Twenty percent of its resources were constructed between 1940 and 1952, the end of the district's period of significance, and development patterns elsewhere downtown are comparable.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* This commercial structure is unlikely to contribute new information pertaining to building technology or significant historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

Property No. 88 - Commercial Building, 330-332 South Main Street (FY01327), Forsyth County PIN: 6835-24-7444.

Identification: This commercial building, placed on the North Carolina Study List in 1982, is identified as Property No. 88 in Figures 4 and 8 on pages 6 and 15 of this report and illustrated in Figures 18 and 19.

Location and Setting: This building occupies a prominent location at South Main Street and Brookstown Avenue's northwest corner just outside of the Old Salem Historic District National Register boundaries.



Figure 18. Property No. 88 - Commercial Building, 330-332 South Main Street, 1908. East elevation. (HF)

Description: A sophisticated, maroon-colored, pressed-brick façade executed in running bond distinguishes this three-story commercial building. The storefront features fluted cast-iron pilasters bordering a recessed central entrance bay. Canted plate-glass display windows flank the double-leaf glazed door, all surmounted by large square transoms and a denticulated cast-iron cornice. The single-leaf replacement door at the facade's north end opens into a stair hall leading to the second floor, where granite sills and lintels frame paired one-over-one wood sash façade windows. A corbelled brick band ornaments the space between the second and third stories. The third-story façade windows are the most elaborate, with arched openings encompassing arched, paired, one-over-one sash windows below blind lozenges and demi-lune transoms. A cast-iron cornice with a paneled frieze, acanthus-leaf brackets, and fluted corner consoles with ball finials embellishes the parapet.

Masons laid the utilitarian side and rear elevations in five-to-one common bond. Much of the south elevation is devoid of fenestration due to the presence of an adjacent two-story building at the time of its construction. Surrounding the earlier structure's outline, which is delineated by rough-textured brick, segmental-arched window openings contain replacement one-over-one sash windows. At the southwest corner, an almost two-story-tall segmental-arched door has been infilled with brick, a double-leaf door, and a steel casement window.

Historical Background: After Francis C. Meinung closed his carriage factory at lot number 44's southeast corner in 1905, Home Investment Company acquired a portion of the tract. On August 1, 1907, the realtors sold the property's north section to W. H. Turner, R. J. Tesh, and C. E. Bennett, trustees of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics (J. O. U. A. M.), Salem Council #14. The fraternal organization paid \$1,150 for the parcel and commissioned Fogle Brothers to erect a three-story commercial building at 330-332 South Main Street. Construction commenced in October 1907 and finished in February 1908 at a cost of \$7,054. The structure then housed the United States Post Office's Salem Station, Clarence E. Crist and George L. Keehln's printing company on the second floor, and third-floor lodge where the J. O. U. A. M. held meetings. The building's function remained much the same through December 15, 1941, when Salem Council #14 J. O. U. A. M. trustees Archie Elledge, Ralph T. Clodfelter, and Dewey A. Willard sold the property to realtors Weir, Incorporated. The firm conveyed the building to High Point resident and David Electric Company owner William C. Vail on August 11, 1942. Vail and his wife Mamie, a bookkeeper, leased it to tenants including Shamel-Roberts Furniture Company and Wells-Brietz Company. Mamie Vail deeded the property to Butler Enterprises, Inc., in January 1966.¹⁴

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the commercial building at 330-332 South Main Street is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It possesses all seven aspects of historical integrity to a high degree. It was added to the North Carolina Study List on April 8, 1982, at the conclusion of the Forsyth County architectural survey.

The building is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The commercial building possesses the requisite historical significance and architectural integrity for National Register listing under Criterion A for commerce. Few early-twentieth-century commercial buildings remain in Winston-Salem in general and this area in particular. The 1908 structure at 330-332 South Main Street manifests the movement of Salem's business district north toward that of Winston as community leaders joined forces in business endeavors, development initiatives, and

¹⁴ Salem Station's long-tenured postmaster William P. Ormsby lived opposite the commercial building at 335 South Main Street. Forsyth County Deed Book 86, p. 205, Deed Book 492, p. 6 Deed Book 498, p. 264; Deed Book 919, p. 667; Fogle Brothers Collection, Folder VIII D, "Contract Ledger, 1903-1909," pp. 1183-1196, Moravian Archives, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; *Walsh's, Miller's, and Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories, 1904-1966; High Point City Directories, 1942-1958; Sanborn Map Company, "Winston-Salem," April 1907, Sheet 31; April 1912, Sheet 31; April 1917, Volume 1, Sheet 33; November 1950, Sheet 33; Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1971, Records of the Post Office Department, Record Group Number 28, National Archives, Washington, D. C.*

infrastructure improvements. The area continued to develop after the municipalities' 1913 consolidation to form Winston-Salem.

The building is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* Property owners and tenants of this building did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The building is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The finely-detailed 1908 structure at 330-332 South Main Street is the most sophisticated and intact survivor of its type and age within what was the Salem Town Lot, thus meeting the requirements for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture. The architectural style reflects the influence of national early-twentieth-century trends on local building craftsmanship. Master contractors Fogle Brothers incorporated eye-catching façade elements such as pressed brick, granite window sill and lintels, and round-arched windows to attract customers and distinguish the Salem Council #14 J. O. U. A. M. meeting space.

The building is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The structure is unlikely to contribute new information pertaining to building technology or significant historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

Boundary Description and Justification: The proposed National Register boundary of Property No. 88, the commercial building at 330-332 South Main Street, shown in Figure 19, includes the structure's original site and the residual historically-associated acreage. The boundary encompasses Forsyth County tax parcel 6835-24-7444 (0.06 acre), and follows Brookstown Avenue and South Main Street's existing right-of-way.



Figure 19. Proposed National Register boundary for Property No. 88, the commercial building at 330-332 South Main Street, outlined in red.

Base map courtesy of Forsyth County, NC, Geo-Data Explorer,
http://maps2.co.forsyth.nc.us/geodata_08/.

Property No. 89 - Wells-Brietz Store Buildings, 326-328 South Main Street and 7 Brookstown Avenue (FY02584), Forsyth County PIN: 6835-24-7427.

Identification: These commercial buildings are identified as Property No. 89 in Figures 4 and 8 on pages 6 and 15 of this report and illustrated in Figures 20 and 21.

Location and Setting: The Wells-Brietz Store complex comprises two brick buildings with South Main Street and Brookstown Avenue storefronts situated on a 0.14-acre L-shaped parcel that wraps around the commercial structure to its southeast at 330-332 South Main Street.



Figures 20 and 21. Property No. 89 - Wells-Brietz Store Buildings, 326-328 South Main Street, 1906, circa 1950. Northeast oblique (left image above: Wells-Brietz storefront on right, Property No. 88 on left). 7 Brookstown Avenue, circa 1915, circa 1950. Southeast oblique (right image above: Wells-Brietz storefront on left). (HF)

Description: The Wells-Brietz Store's 326-328 South Main Street façade is two stories but the site's sloping grade allows for three stories to the west. The 7 Brookstown Avenue structure is a full three stories. Masons executed both buildings in six-to-one common bond. In the mid-twentieth century, the property owners updated the facades with variegated brick veneer laid in running bond and ornamented with soldier course brick bands above the upper stories. Slightly recessed brick sign panels surmount the storefronts, all of which contain replacement single-leaf entrances and plate-glass windows surrounded by a variety of siding materials. Steel casement windows with operable central sections illuminate the upper floors. At 7 Brookstown Avenue, a shed-roofed canopy shelters the storefront, which also includes a roll-up loading-dock door. On 326-328 South Main Street's north elevation, replacement aluminum-framed, plate-glass, fixed sashes fill the first-story window openings. Wood steps and landings provide access to the auxiliary entrance covered by a shed canopy near the elevation's west end.

Historical Background: On March 17, 1906, Wright Carlton Wells paid Frank and Flora Meinung \$1,375 for lot number 44's east portion at South Main and Shallowford Street's northwest corner. Wells lived several miles to the south on South Main Street and worked as a bookkeeper before partnering with grocery store proprietor John L. Brietz to establish the Wells-Brietz Company in 1905. The following year, the concern constructed a two-story brick building in the lot's northeast section and opened a grocery store at 326 South Main Street. In 1907, a barber utilized the

structure's smaller 328 South Main Street storefront. A one-story print shop and a two-story building owned by druggists Thomas E. Landquist and Robert C. Spaugh stood to the south. Wells-Brietz soon broadened their offerings to furniture, stoves, and general merchandise at the Main Street store, as well as in a connected one-story building that projected south to Shallowford Street. Christopher C. Gunter joined the company as clerk in 1911 and became secretary and collections department manager by 1915. Three years later, the business had grown to comprise twelve employees including six salesmen. Well-Brietz's physical holdings reflected the company's success through the one-story annex's expansion between 1912 and 1917 to create a three-story commercial structure with a commanding Shallowford Street presence.¹⁵

Wright and Grace Wells resided at 1428 South Main Street in Southside until retiring to Madison, Florida, in 1922. The Wells-Brietz Company continued to offer a large furnishings selection as well as upholstering services and furniture repairs through the 1920s economic boom, but struggled during the Great Depression. Wright maintained control of the business until his death on July 24, 1936, at which time he was widowed and lived at the Zinzendorf Hotel in Winston-Salem. His children inherited the South Main Street and Brookstown Avenue buildings. Various entrepreneurs operated the Wells-Brietz furniture store, which moved from 326-328 South Main Street to the adjacent space at 332 South Main Street in the early 1950s. Robert A. and Margaret Brown served as the company's officers at that time. Shamel Furniture Company, Inc., which had previously been Shamel-Roberts Furniture Company at 332 South Main Street, then occupied 326-328 South Main Street. Butler Enterprises, Inc., purchased that building and 7 Brookstown Avenue from the Wells heirs in December 1965 and transferred the property in 1974 to Butler Real Estate Company, which retains ownership in 2013.¹⁶

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Wells-Brietz Store buildings at 326-328 South Main Street and 7 Brookstown Avenue are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They retain integrity of location, setting, and association, but have lost that of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The buildings are **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Although these buildings are early vestiges of the city's commercial development and retain integrity of location, setting, and association, they do not possess the requisite historical significance for National

¹⁵ Wright Carlton Wells worked for the Norfolk and Western Railway when he moved to Winston in 1890 and then for plumbing and heating contractors Senseman and Brickenstein. John L. Brietz operated a grocery at 224 South Main Street through 1904. Department of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, *Report of the North Carolina Corporation Commission* (Raleigh: E. M. Uzzell and Company, 1905), p. 101; Forsyth County Deed Book 80, p. 239; Clarence E. Weaver, *Winston-Salem, "City of Industry": Illustrated, Historical, Biographical Facts and Figures* (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1918), p. 49; *Walsh's and Miller's Winston-Salem City Directories, 1902-1918*; Sanborn Map Company, "Winston-Salem," April 1907, Sheet 31; April 1912, Sheet 31; April 1917, Volume 1, Sheet 33; "W. C. Wells," *Twin City Sentinel*, July 25, 1936, p. 4.

¹⁶ Ursal K. Butler, Ray C. Teague, Eldon K. Butler, and Gail V. Butler were Butler Enterprises, Inc.'s officers during the early twentieth century. Forsyth County Deed Book 918, p. 46; Deed Book 1138, p. 1785; *Miller's and Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories, 1921-1980*.

Register listing, nor do they retain architectural integrity due to storefront alterations and window replacement.

The buildings are **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* Property owners and tenants of these buildings did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The buildings are **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The commercial buildings are not individually or collectively architecturally exceptional. Furthermore, given their 1950s façades and subsequent storefront modifications, the structures do not possess integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling, thus failing to meet the requirements of Criterion C for National Register listing. The mid-twentieth-century façade alterations require the buildings' comparison with others of that period rather than their evaluation in an early-twentieth-century context. Winston-Salem's post-World War II growth resulted in the proliferation of commercial construction. Although the exact number of mid-twentieth-century buildings a few blocks to the north in the city's commercial core has not been delineated, twenty percent of the resources in the National Register-listed Downtown North Historic District were constructed between 1940 and 1952, the end of the district's period of significance, and development patterns elsewhere downtown are comparable.

The buildings are **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* These commercial structures are unlikely to contribute new information pertaining to building technology or significant historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

Downtown Winston-Salem, North of I-40

Property No. 126 - Albert Hall, 101 North Chestnut Street (FY04263), Forsyth County PIN: 6835-35-4857.

Identification: Albert Hall is identified as Property No. 126 in Figures 5 and 8 on pages 7 and 15 of this report and illustrated in Figures 22 and 23.

Location and Setting: Albert Hall stands at First and Chestnut Streets' northeast corner in what was once part of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company complex. The structure was among those damaged in the August 1998 fire that destroyed R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Factory No. 256 and contiguous buildings. The adjacent Victoria Hall, constructed in 2000, a parking lot, and the 2003 Forsyth County Governmental Center to the north occupy the remainder of the fire-ravaged site.



Figure 22. Property No. 126 - Albert Hall, 101 North Chestnut Street, 1915, 2000. Southwest oblique. (HF)

Description: The steel, concrete, and brick Prince Albert smoking tobacco tin manufacturing plant erected at First and Chestnut Streets' northeast corner in 1915 was engineered to accommodate heavy equipment. The architect has not been identified. However, the construction technology is very similar to that of other R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company buildings designed by architect and engineer Joseph E. Serrine's Greenville, South Carolina-based firm.

The building's Chestnut Street elevation is four stories tall, but the site's grade slopes down to the east, creating a full basement at the east end. Steel posts and beams, concrete mushroom columns, and formed concrete floors carry the load, while brick curtain walls enclose the structure. Large steel casement windows are intact on the south and east elevation's lower three stories and basement. One-over-one sash replacement windows illuminate the façade, the north elevation's west end, and the entire top floor. The north elevation's segmental-arched window openings have otherwise been enclosed with brick. At the southeast corner, beige-painted surrounds emphasize the

empty window and door openings at each floor's open-air entrance vestibules. Tinted plate-glass curtain walls, doors, and transoms allow light to penetrate the interior space.

A flat-roofed steel equipment shed shelters the east elevation's basement loading dock, and a steel and concrete parking deck extends from the north elevation's east section. A four-story brick tower projects from the north elevation's west end, emulating the original stair tower destroyed in the fire. An outdoor seating area and walkway span the distance between Albert and Victoria Halls.



Figure 23. Property No. 126 - Albert Hall, 101 North Chestnut Street. Northeast oblique. (HF)

Historical Background: R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's physical expansion between 1913 and 1916 comprised the construction of ten sizable structures including Albert Hall to accommodate the corporation's exponential growth.¹⁷ Prince Albert was the second of five smoking tobacco brands created from 1906 through 1910 as R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company attempted to escape American Tobacco Company's market monopoly. In 1907, R. J. Reynolds selected the image of the British King Edward in a Prince Albert-style coat that would become an iconic smoking tobacco label, forwarding it to his graphic designer at that time, Woodward and Tiernan Printing Company in St. Louis. Production of the burley leaf tobacco mixture escalated dramatically upon the tobacco trust's 1911 dissolution, which opened the smoking tobacco market. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company initially blended Prince Albert, Split Silk, and Refined smoking tobacco in the "Old Red Factory," but soon required additional space for manufacturing product as well as storage and

¹⁷ Historian Nannie M. Tilley asserted that Building #12, a 1916 factory located north of Albert Hall, was the most significant edifice of the group due to its function as the company's cigarette production center until Whitaker Park's 1961 opening. The National Fireproofing Company of Pittsburgh, a brick and structural clay tile manufacturer, erected Building #12 per the design of Joseph E. Sirrino's firm. Doubled in size two years later and enlarged once more in 1968, the plant was the last downtown to manufacture tobacco products, closing on June 29, 1990. Nannie M. Tilley, *The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985), 307; *Manufacturers' Record*, August 26, 1915 and October 14, 1915; Anita Scism and Spencer Gung, "R. J. R. Downtown Buildings, 1875-1950: A Historical Perspective," March 12, 2002, unpublished report on file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

pocket-sized tins, which gradually replaced cloth-bag packaging.¹⁸ The 1915 Prince Albert tobacco tin manufacturing plant at 101 North Chestnut Street operated as such until tobacco cartons' evolution. After ceasing tobacco tin production, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company utilized the structure for other purposes through the 1980s.

In the early 1990s, the Winston-Salem Downtown Development Corporation spearheaded an initiative to repurpose underutilized space in R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company industrial buildings and the surrounding area as a research park. Wake Forest University Health Sciences adaptively used a 1957 Reynolds warehouse to serve as the Piedmont Triad Community Research Center in 1993 and commissioned architects Walter, Robbs, Callahan, and Pierce to design One Technology Place, an office and laboratory building constructed by the Samet Corporation in 1999. Early tenants, including the Wake Forest University School of Medicine's Physiology and Pharmacology Departments and the Wake Forest Institute for Regenerative Medicine, are still in residence.¹⁹

On May 13, 1996, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company donated the former Prince Albert smoking tobacco tin manufacturing plant to the Winston-Salem Downtown Development Corporation. The structure was among those decimated in the August 1998 fire that destroyed R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Factory No. 256 and damaged contiguous buildings. Two years later, developers finished rehabilitating the plant as Albert Hall, containing condominiums, offices, and laboratories. The adjacent Victoria Hall, constructed at the same time on a demolished factory's site, provides additional classroom and research facilities. The properties represent early successes in the approximately two hundred-acre research park's development, guided by Boston-based Sasaki Associates 2003 master plan. Stimmel Associates revised the plan in 2010 after R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company donated factories, warehouses, and the Bailey Power Plant to facilitate redevelopment by Baltimore-based Wexford Science and Technology. The area's renaissance continues as Wake Forest Innovation Quarter.²⁰

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Albert Hall is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It possesses integrity of location and setting, but those of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling are severely compromised.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Albert Hall's historic significance lies in its association with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. However, given its fire damage and extensive subsequent renovations, the building does not possess the requisite integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling for National Register listing, thus deeming it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The Winston-Salem Tobacco Historic

¹⁸ Tilley, *The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company*, pp. 155-163.

¹⁹ Piedmont Triad Research Park, "History," <http://www.pttp.com/about/history.html>, accessed in October 2012; Piedmont Triad Research Park, Media Kit, 2012.

²⁰ The Piedmont Institute for Research and Technology, LLC, initiated "The Lofts at Albert Hall Condominiums" sales in January 1998. *Ibid.*; Forsyth County Deed Book 1980, p. 1954; "A legacy and a hope lost," *Winston-Salem Journal*, August 28, 1998, pp. A1, 10, and 12.

District to the north, added to the National Register in 2009, contains the city's most intact collection of structures associated with R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's manufacturing enterprise.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* A variety of Winston-Salem buildings, most listed on the National Register, represent the Reynolds family's legacy. Other individuals associated with the building did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* Albert Hall's form and structure is intact. However, given the fire damage and extensive subsequent renovations, Albert Hall does not possess the requisite integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling for National Register listing, thus failing to meet the requirements of Criterion C for National Register listing. Window opening enclosure, window removal and/or replacement, and the entrance and other modifications at the building's southeast corner have particularly comprised its architectural integrity.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* Albert Hall is unlikely to contribute new information pertaining to building technology or significant historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Only those NR-listed properties not addressed in earlier studies for the U-2827B project are presented here. For all NR-listed and NR-eligible properties in the current study area, see Figure 7 on page 14 of this report.

Property No. 70 – Indera Mills, 400 South Marshall Street (FY2148), Forsyth County PIN: 6835-13-4789 (multiple PINs within).

Identification: Indera Mills is identified as Property No. 70 in Figure 4 on page 6 and by name in Figure 7 on page 14 of this report and illustrated in Figures 24 and 25. It was listed on the National Register in 1999.

Location and Setting: The mill complex occupies a 2.66-acre parcel at the southwest corner of South Marshall and Wachovia Streets, in an area that saw important industrial development during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. It stands immediately south of Property Nos. 76 and 77 (commercial buildings) and just west of the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station (Property No. 78) and the Arista Cotton Mill (Property No. 81) (see pages 17-25 and 47-49).

Description and Historical Background: The mill complex presently is composed of four brick buildings constructed between about 1904 and 1912: a two-story, gable-roofed main mill building (with a 1916 addition by architects Northrup and O'Brien); a small, boiler-room building; and two long, flat-roofed buildings, one known as the “bleach house.” The main mill and the boiler-room building belong to the earliest development of the property by the Wachovia Knitting Company, acquired in 1905 by Maline Mills. Like the nearby Arista Cotton Mill (Property No. 81), Maline Mills was owned and operated by the prominent Fries family of Salem. In 1914, Francis H. Fries and his nephew W.L. Siewers established Indera Mills, which shared the South Marshall Street complex with Maline Mills until the latter’s closure in 1925. Indera Mills purchased Maline Mills at public auction in 1926 and continued in operation as a textile manufacturer at the South Marshall Street location until 1997, when it sold the complex and moved to Yadkin County in the following year.¹ The complex has acquired new commercial and residential functions through historically sensitive renovation.

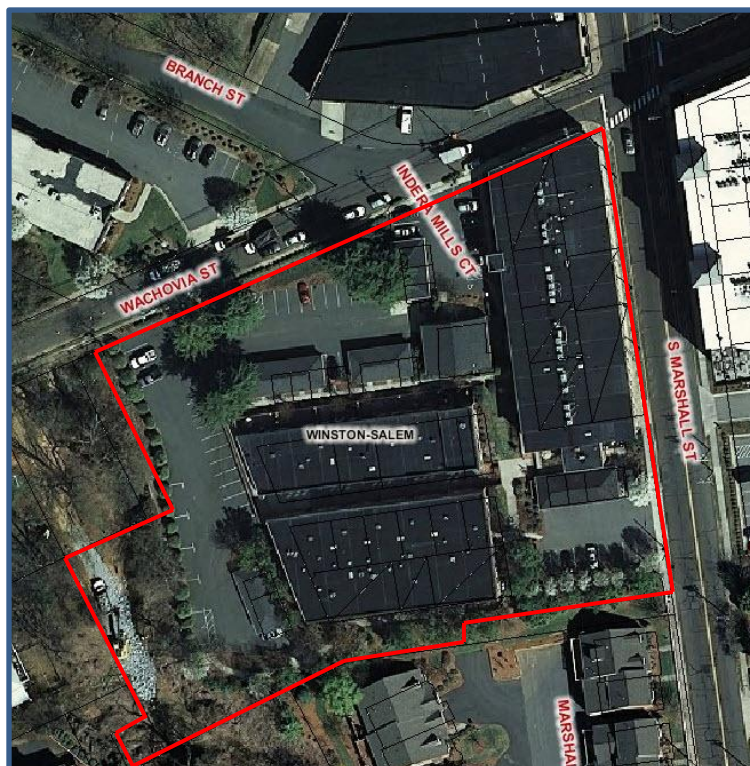
National Register Evaluation and Boundary: The National Register listing of Indera Mills is based on its significance in the early-twentieth-century development of the textile industry in Winston-Salem (Criterion A). Its association with the Fries family’s enterprises, its lengthy prosperity, and its location in an area of the city distinguished for its surviving, early industrial buildings, underscore its historic importance to the local economy and urban growth. A remarkable longevity of original use has contributed to the preservation of all seven aspects of historical integrity throughout the complex. The National Register boundary (see Figure 25) encompasses all the property acquired by Maline Mills and Indera Mills during the period of

¹The above account is drawn from the description and assessment of Indera Mills presented in its National Register nomination, as well as the recent Forsyth County survey records and related materials in the architectural survey files of NCHPO, Raleigh. The following three summaries are drawn from the same categories of sources.

significance, circa 1904-1948, an area of 2.43 acres. It contains most of Forsyth County PIN: 6835-13-4789 and the PINs associated with the residences and offices into which the buildings have been converted and follows the existing rights-of-way of South Marshall and Wachovia Streets.



**Figure 24. Property No. 70 – Indera Mills.
Main mill building, looking southwest.**



**Figure 25. National Register Boundary for Property No. 70 – Indera Mills,
outlined in red.** Base map courtesy of Forsyth County, NC, Geo-Data Explorer,
http://maps2.co.forsyth.nc.us/geodata_08/.

**Property No. 81 – Arista Cotton Mill, 200 Brookstown Avenue (FY0779), Forsyth County
PINs: 6835-23-1935 (multiple PINs within) and 6835-14-7234.**

Identification: The Arista Cotton Mill is identified as Property No. 81 in Figure 4 on page 6 and by name in Figure 7 on page 14 of this report and illustrated in Figures 26 and 27. It was listed on the National Register in 1977. It is also represented in the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER NC-3).

Location and Setting: The mill complex occupies a 2.94-acre parcel at the southwest corner of Brookstown Avenue and Factory Row in an area that saw important industrial development during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. It stands just east of the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station (Property No. 78) and Indera Mills (Property No. 70) (see pages 17-25 and 45-46).

Description and Historical Background: The mill complex presently is composed of two principal buildings and several auxiliary structures, all of brick construction. The western building, known originally as the Salem Cotton Mill, was completed by members of the Salem Congregation in 1837 and owned and managed by them (as the Salem Manufacturing Company) until the mid-1850s. The three-story structure displays a monitor roof, segmental-arched window and door openings, and hip-roofed tower characteristic of mill design. Acquired by the F. and H. Fries Company in 1863, the building had exchanged its spinning and weaving functions for flour milling a few years earlier. Soon returned to textile production, it received a four-story addition to its north elevation, as well as a western extension later in the century. The eastern building, completed in 1881 by the F. and H. Fries Company as the Arista Mill, is a three-story, fourteen-bay-long structure with bracketed eaves, segmental-arched window and door openings, and a stair tower capped by a pyramidal roof and cresting. A one-story engine and boiler house with a tall smokestack and a hyphen connecting the Arista Mill to a two-story picker house stand between it and the 1837 building. All production on site ceased in 1927, and the mill buildings entered a half-century of use as warehouses. In 1984 the newly renovated 1837 building opened as the Brookstown Inn and Darryl’s Restaurant, and the 1881 building became part of the Inn in 1991. Recently renovated, the buildings are currently occupied by the Brookstown Inn and the Winston-Salem Visitor Center.

National Register Evaluation and Boundary: Including some of the oldest and most notable industrial buildings surviving in Winston-Salem, the Arista Cotton Mill complex is considered significant for its role in the development of local textile manufacturing and the general evolution of the mass production of goods during the nineteenth century (Criterion A). The National Register nomination observes that “although the development and reputation of this city has been dominated by tobacco manufacturing, its industrial foundations were laid by the textile industry.” The nomination also cites the contributions of the Fries family through their

management of the Arista Mill complex and related businesses to the economic growth of the city as illustrative of the property's importance. While the nomination does not emphasize architectural significance, it should be recognized that both the 1836 and the 1880 mills, especially the latter, were consciously planned and executed according to New England models, incorporated many innovative features (such as electric lighting), and qualified as "state-of-the-art" buildings in the nineteenth-century South. The National Register boundary (see Figure 27) conforms to that of the parcel (PIN: 6835-23-1935) occupied by the complex buildings; also included in the NR-listing is the nearby Fries Manufacturing and Power Company Transforming Station (FY2581) (PIN: 6835-14-7234) (see pages 23-25). The mill boundary follows the existing rights-of-way of Brookstown Avenue and Factory Row, the transforming station boundary those of Brookstown Avenue, South Marshall Street, and Wachovia Street.



**Figure 26. Property No. 81 – Arista Cotton Mill.
Looking west along Brookstown Avenue (1880 building in foreground, above)
and north and west elevations of the 1836 building (below).**



Figure 27. National Register Boundary for Property No. 81 – Arista Cotton Mill, outlined in red. The boundary is discontinuous, composed of the mill environs and the triangular parcel on which the transforming station stands.

Base map courtesy of Forsyth County, NC, Geo-Data Explorer,
http://maps2.co.forsyth.nc.us/geodata_08/.

Property No. 82 – Brickenstein-Leinbach House, 426 Old Salem Road (FY0555), Forsyth County PINs: 6835-24-4013 and 6835-24-3231.

Identification: The Brickenstein-Leinbach House is identified as Property No. 82 in Figure 4 on page 6 and by name in Figure 7 on page 14 of this report and illustrated in Figures 28 and 29. It was listed on the National Register in 1991.

Location and Setting: Moved 400 west feet from its original site on North Main Street(#426) in 1990, the house now stands on a parcel of comparable narrowness, slope, and vegetation, is similarly oriented and set back from the street (Old Salem Road), and retains its proximity to the center of Salem. Its new location is an irregularly-shaped property of approximately 0.77 acres just outside the Old Salem Historic District (FY0009) and east of the Arista Cotton Mill (Property No. 81).

Description and Historical Background: Laurence Bagge and Gwennie Brickenstein engaged prominent southern architect Frank Pierce Milburn to design their house, constructed by the Winston contractors Fogle Brothers and completed around 1907. The two-and-one-half-story, frame building with a high hipped roof conforms to the irregular massing and energetic ornamentation of the Queen Anne style. Sheathed in weatherboards and roofed with slate shingles and copper flashing, the house also displays brick chimney stacks, molded and bracketed cornices, and a mix of Classical Revival and Craftsman decorative elements on both exterior and interior. It was occupied until the 1970s by members of the Brickenstein and Leinbach families, Moravian businesspeople and bankers, who then sold then property to Old Salem, Inc. The first blacksmith's shop in eighteenth-century Salem once stood on the Brickenstein-Leinbach site, and the museum developed plans to archaeologically excavate and architecturally reconstruct the missing part of the historic townscape. To that end, Old Salem, Inc. sold the house to Chris D. Hilton Construction Company of Winston-Salem with the understanding that it be carefully moved and maintained in accordance with its architectural and historical character. In 1990, the Brickenstein-Leinbach House arrived on its new site and functions today as a commercial office building in a sylvan setting not unlike its original location.

National Register Evaluation and Boundary: Designed by an architect of established distinction and one of only a few houses of comparable date surviving in the Salem area of the city, the Brickenstein-Leinbach House is listed on the National Register for its architectural significance (Criterion C). Its nomination also observes that the house represents the final years of the Moravian preference to live in or near the historic town center rather than elsewhere in the growing city, “the last phase of Salem’s intact Moravian identity.” While relocated and renovated, the house is considered to retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (Criterion Consideration B). The National Register boundary (see Figure 29)

equates with that of two current tax parcels (PINs: 6835-24-4013 and 6835-24-3231) and follows the existing rights-of-way of Old Salem Road and Brookstown Avenue.



Figure 28. Property No. 82 – Brickenstein-Leinbach House.
Main (east) elevation.



Figure 29. National Register Boundary for Property No 82 – Brickenstein-Leinbach House, outlined in red. Base map courtesy of Forsyth County, NC, Geo-Data Explorer, http://maps2.co.forsyth.nc.us/geodata_08/.

**Property No. 121 – Shamrock Mills, 226 North Marshall Street (FY0014), Forsyth County
PINs: 6835-16-3229 and 6835-16-2230.**

Identification: Shamrock Mills is identified as Property No. 121 in Figure 5 on page 7 and by name in Figure 7 on page 14 of this report and illustrated in Figures 30 and 31. It was listed on the National Register in 1978.

Location and Setting: The mill building stands at the northwest corner of the North Marshall and West Second Streets intersection. Its location at the edge of the business district is typical for factories built in the city during the early twentieth century.

Description and Historical Background: Originally housed in a former tobacco factory, the Shamrock Knitting Mills moved into its new building in 1911. The one-story brick mill is distinguished by its sawtooth roof and long and low profile. The building is composed of seven sections (north to south), each lit by large, segmental-arched windows, as well as the glazed, near-vertical, north-facing roof plane above. It is the first mill building associated with a business destined to be one of the major textile manufacturers in the United States. Founded by John Wesley Hanes in the early 1900s, the Shamrock enterprise became the Hanes Hosiery Mills Company around 1914, and its building was thereafter known as “Hanes #1.” The addition of new office space to the north end of the mill in 1925 did not prevent the company from outgrowing its space, and operations moved to a larger facility on West 14th Street in 1926. The Carolina Cadillac dealership next occupied the building until the Great Depression, and a succession of automobile and other businesses followed into the late 1970s. Rehabilitated as the Sawtooth Center for Visual Art (Arthur Cotton Moore, architect), complete with a gallery, performance space, and classrooms, the mill was also connected by a hyphen to two late-1920s commercial storefronts in 1980. Extensive interior renovations and the addition of the North Spruce Street entrance and a theatre transformed the mill building into the Milton Rhodes Center for the Arts and Hanesbrands Theatre in 2010 (Walter, Robbs, Callahan, and Pierce and CJMW Architecture of Winston-Salem).

National Register Evaluation and Boundary: The National Register listing of Shamrock Mills is based on its significance in the textile history of Winston-Salem and the early years of the preeminent Hanes mercantile company (Criterion A). The nomination observes that the sawtooth roof was rarely employed in North Carolina, but fairly common for factories in the northeast and in England during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. It notes other design features characteristic of mill buildings in support of the building’s architectural distinctiveness (Criterion C). The National Register boundary for Shamrock Mills (see Figure 31) encompasses approximately half of the block defined by North Marshall, West Second, North Spruce, and West Fourth Streets, an area of 1.35 acres (PINs: 6835-16-3229 and 6835-16-2230), and follows the rights-of-way of North Marshall, West Second, and North Spruce.



Figure 30. Property No. 121 – Shamrock Mills. South (West Second Street – left) and east (North Marshall Street – right) elevations.



Figure 31. National Register Boundary for Property No. 121 – Shamrock Mills, outlined in red. Base map courtesy of Forsyth County, NC, Geo-DataExplorer, http://maps2.co.forsyth.nc.us/geodata_08/.

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APPENDIX A

**Inventory and eligibility concurrence form
for properties recorded in the supplemental survey**

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: I-40 Business/US 421 Improvements, from west of Fourth Street to East of Church Street in Winston-Salem

On **August 20, 2013** representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)
- Federal Agency
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 9-17, 344 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE. *23-27 and 30, not indiv. eligible but may be added to West Salem HD (NR) - No. 71-75, 79, 117, 122-124, 127-134. Revised 9-17-13, see attached inventory*
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties 76-78, 85-89, and 126. (DOE - 1-8 and 18, NR-listed (district & individual) : 20-22, 28-29, 31-43, 45-69, 70, 80-84, 90-93, 94-116, 118-120, 121, 125.)

Signed:

Vanessa C. Patrick
Representative, NCDOT

8-20-13
Date

Renee Bledhill-Easley
Representative, NC-HPO

8-20-13
Date

Representative, Federal Agency

Date

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1	1440 W. Fourth St.	R	West Fourth St. HD (DOE)	1922
2	1444 W. Fourth St.	R	West Fourth St. HD (DOE)	1925
3	1448 W. Fourth St.	R	West Fourth St. HD (DOE)	1946
4	1437-1447/1449-1450 W. Fourth St.	R	West Fourth St. HD (DOE)	1950
5	1463 W. Fourth St.	R	West Fourth St. HD (DOE)	1924
6	1467 W. Fourth St.	R	West Fourth St. HD (DOE)	1924
7	1471 W. Fourth St.	R	West Fourth St. HD (DOE)	1924
8	1475 W. Fourth St.	R	West Fourth St. HD (DOE)	1920
9	1495 W. Fourth St.	C		1958
10	341 Gregory St.	R		1959
11	1200 Poe St.	R		1955
12	1202 Poe St.	R		1955
13	401 Gregory St.	R		1958
14	411 Gregory St.	R		1958
15	413 Gregory St.	R		1957
16	422 Spaugh St.	R		1925
17	325 Gregory St.	R		1953
18	1127 Wachovia St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) -nc	1955/ca. 1980
19	1115 Wachovia St.	R		1963
20	322 Beaumont St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1925
21	316 Beaumont St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1925
22	312 Beaumont St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1925
23	1116 Apple St.	R		1925
24	1108 Apple St.	R		1955
25	1102-1104 Apple St.	R		1905
26	305 Beaumont St.	R		1957
27	309 Beaumont St.	R		1957
28	311 Beaumont St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - nc	1956
29	1037 Wachovia St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1915
30	1100 Apple St.	R		1928
31	1025 Wachovia St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - nc	1955
33	1105 Wachovia St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - nc	1962

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34	1000 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1900
35	940 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1905
36	938 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1905
37	1006 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1928
38	1012 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1930
39	927 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1885
40	935-937 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – nc	1959
41	939-941 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – nc	1959
42	943-945 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – nc	1955
43	1005 Apple St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1910
44	1017 Apple St. Mt. Carmel Church of the Living God	Ch		1945
45	1008 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1906
46	1004 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1905
47	1000 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1905
48	940 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1908
49	936 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1910
50	932 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1908
51	928 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1915
52	924 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1917
53	931 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1905
54	927 Albert St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) – c	1930
55	314 S. Green St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - nc	1905/1956
56	318 S. Green St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1945
57	328 S. Green St. M. D. Gantt Building (FY2604)	C	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1931

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58	400 S. Green St.	C	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1940
59	301 S. Green St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) -c	1910
60	313 S. Green St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1910
61	315-317 S. Green St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - nc	1963
62	321 S. Green St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1936
63	713 Wachovia St.	C	West Salem HD (NR) - nc	1928/ca. 1950
64	301 S. Spring St. (FY1145)	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1904
65	309 S. Spring St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1905
66	319 S. Spring St.	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1908
67	507 Wachovia St. (FY1147)	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1900
68	503 Wachovia St. (FY1148)	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1900
69	443 Wachovia St. Moore House (FY1150)	R	West Salem HD (NR) - c	1890
70	400 South Marshall Street Indera Mills (FY2148) NR	I		Ca. 1904-1916
71	438/446 Brookstown Ave.	C		1945
72	430-434 Brookstown Ave.	C		1956
73	428 Brookstown Ave.	C		1955
74	414 Brookstown Ave.	C		1945
75	410 Brookstown Ave.	C		1950
76	300 S. Marshall St. (FY0847)	C		1904
77	308 S. Marshall St. (FY4260)	C		1947
78	300 Brookstown Avenue Fries Manufacturing and Power Co. Trans. Station (FY2581)	C	Part of Arista Cotton Mill (NR)	1898
79	301 Brookstown Ave.	C		Ca. 1900/ca. 1950
80	224 S. Cherry St. Hylehurst (FY1418) NR	R		1884
81	200 Brookstown Ave. Arista Cotton Mill (Brookstown) (FY0779) NR	I		1836/1880
82	426 Old Salem Rd. Brickenstein-Leinbach House (FY0555) NR	R		1907
83	300 S. Liberty St. Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Freight Warehouse and Office (FY0843)	T		1913

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	NR			
84	50 Cemetery St. Salem Town Hall (FY0843) NR	G		1912
85 & 86	315 S. Liberty St. (FY4261)	C		1945/ca. 1958
87	11-13-15 Brookstown Ave./321 S. Liberty St. (FY4262)	C		1949
88	330-332 S. Main St. (FY1327) SL	C		1906/ca. 1950
89	326-328 S. Main St./7 Brookstown Ave. Wells-Brietz Store Building (FY2584)	C		1920
90	317-319 S. Main St. Peter Fetter House (FY2527)	R	Old Salem HD (NR, NHL, LD)	1840
91	327 S. Main St. Theophilus Vierling House (FY1401)	R	Old Salem HD (NR, NHL, LD)	1840
92	331 S. Main St. Charles Pfohl House (FY2528)	R	Old Salem HD (NR, NHL, LD)	1905
93	E. Cemetery St. Salem Cemetery (FY2558 – SL and DOE), including the Second St. Phillip's Graveyard (FY2357 – SL)	Cem.	Old Salem HD (NR, NHL, LD) (partly)	1857 and later
94	140 N. Spring St. Thompson E. White House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) – c	1900
95	134 N. Spring St. James Jessup House (FY0860)	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1880
96	137 N. Spring St. W. Walter and Ethel Conrad House (FY0861)	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1906
97	658-664 W. Second St.	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) – c	1924
98	652 W. Second St. J. Wesley and Ophelia Bullard House (FY0877)	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1907
99	134 Shady Boulevard Lawrence Bryson House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1912
100	126 Shady Boulevard	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) – c	1955
101	124 Shady Boulevard W. R. and Ida Jones House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) – nc	1919
102	115 Shady Boulevard Robert Brann House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1954
103	634 W. Second St. The Virginian Apartments	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - nc	1955

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104	626 W. Second St. Edgewood Apartments	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1937
105	622 W. Second St. Henry W. Foltz House (FY0880)	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1905
106	618-620 W. Second St. Nathan W. Shore House (FY0881)	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1910
107	610 W. Second St. Spaugh Apartments	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1953
108	134 N. Poplar St. William H. and Anna Fetter House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - nc	1914
109	130 N. Poplar St. Nixon and Bertha Padgett House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) c	1909
110	126 N. Poplar St. Holcomb House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1905
111	120 N. Poplar St. Harry W. and Bertha Peterson House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1905
112	118 N. Poplar St. J. Mark and Ethel Doub House (FY0895)	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1908
113	115 N. Poplar St. J. G. Walker House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1905
114	119 N. Poplar St. Oscar and Kate Hege, Sr. House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1902
115	125 N. Poplar St. John R. Walker House (FY0897)	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1908
116	131 N. Poplar St. C. Homer House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1910
117	134 N. Spruce St.	C		1956
118	128 N. Spruce St. C. Lee Sharp House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1910
119	122 N. Spruce St. J. H. Vest House	R	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - c	1910
120	116 N. Spruce St. George K. Walker Florist	C	Holly Avenue HD (NR) - nc	1960
121	226 North Marshall Street Shamrock Mills (FY0014) NR	I		1912/1926/1954
122	128-130 N. Marshall St.	C		1925
123	118 M. Marshall St.	C		1940
124	114 N. Marshall St.	R		1905
125	101 N. Main St. Winston-Salem City Hall (FY0740) NR	G		1926
126	101 N. Chestnut St. Albert Hall (FY4263)	C		1915/2000
127	115 S. Chestnut St.	C		1952/1959/1967/1994
128	120-122 Fayette St.	C		1957
129	131-133 Fayette St.	R		1952

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130	119-121 Fayette St.	R		1957
131	316 Gregory Street (FY3532)*	R		1917
132	640 Brookstown Avenue Alfred Z. Smith and Company Building (FY0848)*	C		1929
133	129 Westdale Avenue (FY0996)*	R		ca. 1917/after1979
134	1168 West Fourth Street (FY1378)*	C		1950/2004

8-20-13 / revised 9-17-13, 10-8-2013

*previously surveyed sites located within the 2006 and 2013 study areas and outside the 2006 Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Brick red = DOE or NR, addressed/evaluated in 2005/6 report and concurrence

Red = addressed in 2013 addendum

Turquoise = evaluated in 2013 addendum

Black = not NR eligible (see 2013 concurrence form preceding this inventory)

APPENDIX B

**Photographs of properties recorded in the supplemental survey
and determined not eligible for the National Register
(see also Appendix A)**



Figure 32. Property No. 9 – Commercial Building, 1495 West Fourth Street.



Figure 33. Property No. 10 – House, 341 Gregory Street.



Figure 34. Property Nos. 11 and 12 – Houses, 1200 and 1202 Poe Street.



Figure 35. Property Nos. 13, 14, and 15 – Houses, 401, 411, and 413 Gregory Street.



Figure 36. Property No. 16 – House, 422 Spaugh Street.



Figure 37. Property No. 17 – House, 325 Gregory Street.



Figure 38. Property No. 19 – House, 1115 Wachovia Street.



Figure 39. Property No. 23 – House, 1116 Apple Street.



Figure 40. Property No. 24 – House, 1108 Apple Street.



Figure 41. Property No. 25 – House, 1102-1104 Apple Street.



Figure 42. Property No. 26 – House, 305 Beaumont Street.



Figure 43. Property No. 27 - House, 309 Beaumont Street.



Figure 44. Property No. 30 – House, 1100 Apple Street.



**Figure 45. Property No. 44 –Mount Carmel Church of the Living God,
1017 Apple Street.**



Figure 46. Property No. 71 – Commercial Building, 438-446 Brookstown Avenue.



Figure 47. Property No. 72 – Commercial Building, 430-434 Brookstown Avenue.



Figure 48. Property No. 73 – Commercial Building, 428 Brookstown Avenue.



Figure 49. Property No. 74 – Commercial Building, 414 Brookstown Avenue.



Figure 50. Property No. 75 – Commercial Building, 410 Brookstown Avenue.



Figure 51. Property No. 79 – Commercial Building, 301 Brookstown Avenue.



Figure 52. Property No. 117 – Commercial Building, 134 North Spruce Street.



Figure 53. Property No. 122 – Commercial Building, 128-130 North Marshall Street.



Figure 54. Property No. 123 – Commercial Building, 118 North Marshall Street.



Figure 55. Property No. 124 – House, 114 North Marshall Street.



Figure 56. Property No. 127 - Commercial Building, 115 South Chestnut Street.



Figure 57. Property No. 128 – Commercial Building, 120-122 Fayette Street.



Figure 58. Property No. 129 – Commercial Building, 131-133 Fayette Street.



Figure 59. Property No. 130 – Commercial Building, 119-121 Fayette Street.



Figure 60. Property No. 131 – House, 316 Gregory Street.



Figure 61. Property No. 132 – Commercial Building, 640 Brookstown Avenue.



Figure 62. Property No. 133 – House, 129 Westdale Avenue.



Figure 63. Property No. 134 – Commercial Building, 1168 West Fourth Street.